NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXIV. No. 23723. 報西林字 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1941 Registered at the C.P.O. Postage: China and Japan 1 cent. abroad 30 cents. THIRTY CENTS

Guam Fortification Bill Sent to American Senate

House of Representatives Gives Bases Bill Vast Majority

Washington, Feb. 20.

AMID threats of American declaration of war against Japan, the House of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly passed and sent to the Senate the US$245,228,500 bill for the construction of aerial and naval bases from Newfoundland to Trinidad and on Guam and Samoa islands in the Pacific.

The House ignored Japanese objections to the construction of aerial and naval bases on Guam, 1,500 miles south of Yokohama, following the most belligerent statements addressed to Japan by American legislators in many years.

Passage of the bill was the first step in carrying out President Roosevelt's US$898.000,000 supplemental naval expansion programme which was requested by the White House last week.

Opening the debate on Guam and Samoa naval base improvements, Mr. Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, read a letter from Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, advising Congress to ignore any Japanese objections to expansion to distant Pacific bases.

Inoffensive

"The proposed improvements for Guam are inoffensive." the letter said. "If Japan did profess offence, it would be unmerited and should, in my opinion, be totally disregarded.

"After all," the Admiral's letter stated, "Guam is United States property and it seems to me our actions should be determined by what is best for the United States, and not dictated by any foreign Powers."

Mr. Vinson read a similar letter from Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, stating that Guam improvements were of "particular importance to the Navy."

On its Toes

The Georgia Democrat commented that the "United States Navy is on its toes ready for any emergency."

House action on the bill was in the form of a voice vote and Mr. Vito Marcantonio, American Labour Party Representative of New York, was the only dissenter.

During the debate, Mr. Charles Faddis, Pennsylvania Democrat, urged that the United States notify Japan now that "if they strike against Singapore, the United States Navy will cut their supply lines and move on their principal cities and industrial centres and destroy them."

Mr. August Andresen, Minnesota Republican, urged an "absolute embargo" against war materials for Japan.

A Tirade

Mr. Albert Gore, Tennessee Democrat, told Mr. Faddis he was glad the latter "paid respects to these scrubby, contemptible squint-eyed sons of the rising sun." He said he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Faddis' proposal.

Mr. Faddis said the Japanese, "their hands dripping with the blood of the slaughtered Chinese, now advance themselves in the role of peacemakers for the whole world, with a veiled threat to this nation that we had better cooperate with them."

"It is time for the United States to do a little sabre-rattling of its own. We don't need to worry about the Japanese taking Singapore. She never has fought a first-class Power and has no intention of doing so, unless she is forced to."

Mr. John D. Dingell, Michigan Democrat, said that only a "cowardly attitude" had caused the House in previous years to reject the proposal for an air base in Guam lest it offend Japan.

The United States yesterday strengthened the Army Intelligence service in the Orient. Three army officers were ordered to Bangkok, Singapore and Batavia. They were Major Clarence Jackson, named as military attache in Bangkok; Major Francis Brink appointed to Singapore and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell to Batavia.

All three men now are in the Philippines and will arrive at their new posts on March 1.—United Press.

End of American Appeasement

Mr. Ed. V. Izac's Comment On Guam Fortification; Japan Criticized

Washington, Feb. 20.

Mr. Ed. V. Izac, Democratic Representative of California, who finally saw his dream of powerful U.S. naval and air bases at Guam become almost a reality yesterday, told the United Press today that House approval of the project marked the end of American appeasement.

Mr. Izac, who in the past two years saw Congress reject his aims to strengthen Guam, yesterday was jubilant when the House approved the bill for construction of naval and air bases on the strategic island, 1,500 miles south of Japan.

Commenting on the House approval of the Guam and Samoan Naval projects, Mr. Izac said, "We see now that our attempt last year to appease Japan by refraining from essential harbour improvements in Guam was a failure.

"Japanese actions have become more warlike than ever and appeasement has failed dismally in the Far East as in Europe."

Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Republican Representative of New York, said that the House approval was "not an act of defiance against Japan, but it was repudiation of deference to Japan."

He added that the sole objective of Congress was the establishment of a defensive naval outpost.

Mr. Wadsworth, considered to be one of the conservatives, added that the "authorization does not pretend to be a major fortification, but, at the same time, events of the past year have made us think more of our own defence than the feelings of Japan or other Powers."

Mr. Izac said the House realized that if Guam is converted into a naval outpost, it might deter Japan "from her warlike policy of expansion."

In Guam, he declared, the U.S. Navy would have an outpost where some United States forces could be stationed which would tend to make it difficult for any Japanese advance toward the United States from any direction.

Most foreign affairs observers were amazed at the lack of opposition to the administration's proposal to reinforce Guam and Samoa.

The isolationists were silent after Mr. Carl Vinson, Georgia Democrat and chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, had declared that the United States must move ahead with her own defence regardless of other considerations.—United Press.

Brazilian Freighter with Cotton for Shanghai

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Feb. 19.

The Brazilian freighter Cuma, 8260 tons, was reported here today to be loading a large cargo of Brazilian cotton at Santos for shipment to Shanghai.

The report has cheered Brazilian cotton exporters in the Japanese colony who are engaged in cotton cultivation as they have been facing a dark future as the result of their inability to export cotton to Europe due to the war.—Domei.

"British Defeat Will Signal Axis Drive on U.S."

Senator Tom Connally Warns Senate Democracies Must Hang Together or Else Hang Separately

Washington, Feb. 20.

IF Britain is defeated the Axis will sweep across the oceans and attack the United States, Senator Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, told the Senate yesterday. Urging passage of the lend-lease bill Senator Connally said the bill was the best American assurance against aggressions by Japan, Italy and Germany.

"If Britain is defeated and its navy is lost the Axis forces of Rome, Berlin and Tokyo will sweep across the oceans and attack the people of the United States," Senator Connally said.

"The Democracies must hang together or they will hang separately," Senator Connally said, urging quick passage of the bill.

The tripartite alliance, Senator Connally said, "is an armed threat to security of the United States and the remainder of the World."

"New World Order"

Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, after conquering the peaceful neutral nations of Europe, are determined to establish a "New World Order," the Democratic Senator said. He noted that Japan was a member of the Axis.

Senate debate on the bill resumed yesterday with Senator Lister Hill, Democratic of Alabama and assistant Democratic leader in the Upper House, declaring that a German victory would mean the Reich would join Japan in placing the United States "in the jaws of a giant pincer movement."

South America, he said, "would be used as a handle of the pincers to apply pressure on the United States."

Invasion of the United States would be a military possibility, Senator Hill said. He stressed that there is no doubt Chancellor Hitler desires to conquer the world.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat of North Carolina, said that Germany, Italy and Japan were "moving together with the view of finishing off England and the World at the earliest possible moment.....The United States must resolve a question without precedent or parallel in the history of our land."

"I hope intervention does not mean war," he continued, but if it does, I am ready to go to war.....I am advocating intervention with all of its implications.....This is not neutrality. It is the reverse of the policy of the Neutrality Act.—United Press

Nomura Does Not See U.S.A.-Japan War

Japanese Envoy Speaks On Bases Programme

Washington, Feb. 20.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, last night told the United Press that he did not believe there would be any war between Japan and the United States.

"Personally I believe that there should not and there will not be war between the United States and Japan."

He added that this view was based on what he saw and heard in Japan. Japan, he pointed out, hoped to settle promptly the China incident.

Negotiations with Mr. Wang Ching-wei showed Japan's intention to restore peaceful relations between the two countries as soon as possible, he declared.

Admiral Nomura said that he hopea and expected the Chungking regime to join that effort.

When peace eventually would be established in China, it would be possible to reconcile the United States policy of equality in trade opportunity with Japanese objectives, the Japanese Ambassador said.

During the present occupation of China circumstances preclude such equality, he pointed out.

Japan's ultimate programme, he stressed, was to give full commercial equality to Third Powers in China.

He described Japan's new order in East Asia—as far as China is concerned—as meaning that China should be a good neighbour and cooperate economically and against the spread of Communism.

The "new order," as applied to other nearby nations, meant that Japan aimed to organize an economic structure so that Japan could be assured of her needs, while those countries get what they need from Japan, he explained.

Admiral Nomura said that it was unnecessary for Japan to expand territorially.

Talks With Russia

Regarding Russia, the six-feet, one-eyed Ambassador said that Japan was negotiating several long pending questions, including the fisheries pact and the demarcation of the Manchoukuoan and Mongolian boundaries.

In connection with the question of the boundaries, a non-aggression pact might be discussed with the Soviets, he revealed.

Japan's aims in the southward expansion were largely economic and could be attained peacefully, he said.

Under the bloc system developed in the world, it was impossible for Japan to obtain all goods needed from countries far away. Therefore, he said, Japan seeks to move to the south to obtain such goods, particularly oil from the Netherlands East Indies and rice from Indo-China.

This, he emphasized, could be done without war. He declined to assure postively, however, that Japan would not resort to force. He added hat the presence of Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, special envoy heading Japan's economic mission in Batavia to negotiate an agreement was a sign of Japan's peaceful intentions, especially as Mr. Yoshizawa is noted for his patience.

He said that the Japanese adherence to the Axis was to promote peace and not war. He declined to say if Japan would make war on the United States if America became involved in a war with Germany or Italy, but said he was sure that such a war with the Axis would not occur.

Admiral Nomura, who spoke informally after the press conference had ended, recalled that he had pleasantly spent his time recently in a visit to Davao, but the whole tenor of his comments regarding the Philippines was evasive.

He said that he had met numerous Japanese and civic leaders in Davao, but declined to comment further.

Admiral Nomura, at the press conference, said that Japan disliked seeing a great Power such as the United States establish air or naval bases near Japan.

Project Disliked

Admiral Nomura said, however, that Japan realized the Philippines, Guam and Samoa were United States possessions and hence the United States technically had a right to do whatever it wished in the islands.

The Ambassador said he believed the United States would not build a large air base and naval base in the Philippines.

Admiral Nomura was asked to clarify the statement of Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Diet this week in which he said Japan was making an effort to ensure that the Philippines would not endanger Japan in the future.

No Menace

"I do not believe we fear any menace from the Philippines," the Admiral replied.

Naturally Japan, as in the case with Guam and Samoa, also desired not to see a naval and military base nearby, Admiral Nomura said.

Admiral Nomura firmly declined to answer a question as to whether he regarded the Philippines to be within Japan's proper sphere of economic expansion. He pointed out, however, that the Philippines still belonged to the United States, but emphasized that Japan already had obtained numerous materials from the Philippines and sold products to the Philippines.—United Press

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Central Reserve Bank Bombing

About 30 Japanese gendarmes rushed from the billet in the old Bank of Communications building at the corner of the Bund and Hankow Roads at 10.25 a.m. yesterday when they heard the explosions at the newly-established Central Reserve Bank at 15 The Bund, where a bomb outrage, committed by several Chinese, resulted in the death of a Chinese watchman of the bank when he tried to stop the terrorists from escaping. Revolvers in hand, the Japanese gendarmes searched the premises of the bank, but failed to find the miscreants. Picture shows the gendarmes outside the bank.

Matsuoka's Mediation Offer Received in London

"Terms of Message Receiving Due Attention" Mr. R. A. Butler Tells House of Commons

London, Feb. 20.

REPORTS of impending Japanese effort to mediate in the war were strengthened by a statement by the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, in the House of Commons on Wednesday. In reply to an invitation to make a statement on the Far Eastern situation, Mr. Butler referred to recent increase in tension over "certain events," notably the dispute between Indo-China and Thai, and added:

"The Japanese official spokesman made a statement to the press yesterday. The Foreign Secretary has received from the Japanese Foreign Minister a special message in courteous terms and on the same general lines as the statement just referred to. The terms of this communication are at present receiving due attention."

Being Considered

The Japanese Foreign Minister has addressed a special message to Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, wherein he offers to take whatever action is needed to restore normal conditions not only in the Far East but anywhere in the world, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns.

This official endorsement of the proposal made yesterday by Mr. Koh Ishii, spokesman in Tokyo, gives it a very different importance from an apparently casual suggestion of a subordinate official.

It becomes a serious approach from the head of a Government which is in contractual relationship with Germany and Italy, although Mr. Ishii expressly stated they had not been consulted.

Naturally Mr. Matsuoka's message will receive the consideration which the authority of the sender demands but there is not likely to be any variation in the general and immutable principles of British policy.—Reuter.

No Note to U.S.

Washington, Feb. 19.

Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, when again asked during today's press conference if the United States had received any note from Japan similar to the Japanese communication to the British government, replied that he had no information regarding the matter.

Mr. Welles gave the same reply when asked if the British government had communicated the contents of the Japanese Note to the United States. The question was asked in connection with press reports of Mr. Butler's announcement in the House of Commons that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan had sent a special message to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.—Domei.

Tokyo Comment

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Japan is the only country qualified to mediate in the present European War, an editorial in the "Miyako Shimbun," Japanese metropolitan daily, today. There is little hope for such mediation at present, however, but Japan must always be prepared to offer her services whenever the time for mediation comes, the newspaper adds.

Asserting that Great Britain and the United States were purposely circulating unfounded rumours of a Far Eastern crisis and have been trying to strengthen their defence measures as well as military measures against Japan, the "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," leading Japanese financial newspaper, commenting editorially, says that the rumours may clear away some day in the near future, but war preparations should not be dismissed with a laugh, and there is nothing that Japan can do but to push ahead with her programmes for a sphere of common prosperity in East Asia.—Reuter.

Mr. Eden May Reply

London, Feb. 20.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, today was expected to refute the reported accusations of British and American warlike preparations in the Far East contained in the note sent him by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Mr. Eden was expected to emphasize in his reply that the preparations were purely of a defensive character.

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Dutch Advised to Leave Thailand

Action Follows Reports Of Japanese Movements Of Warships

Bangkok, Feb. 20.

All Dutch residents of Thailand were advised to evacuate the country this week following reports that fifteen Japanese warships had arrived in the Gulf of Siam, it was learned today. The Dutch Legation on Sunday quietly advised all Dutch residents of this country to evacuate as soon as possible.

This action followed reports by travellers from Hongkong that fifteen units of the Japanese Fleet were sighted last week rounding the French Indo-China peninsula south of Saigon, heading for the Gulf of Siam.

Earlier reports had indicated that only three Japanese destroyers were operating in the Gulf of Siam, with a fourth Japanese destroyer stationed in Bangkok for the duration of Japanese mediation in the Thailand-French Indo-China hostilities.—United Press.

Thai Communique

Bangkok, Feb. 20.

The British authorities in Thailand have merely suggested to British subjects the desirability of arranging for their wives and children to leave the country for the present, says a communique issued by the Thai Government.

The communique emphasizes that this is a precautionary measure in view of the international situation and is not confined only to Thailand.—Reuter.

Russia, Japan Talks May Presage New Events

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Local rumours predicting far-reaching developments next month seemed to be partly confirmed by a statement of the Information Board this afternoon that trade talks between Japan and Russia had started in Moscow on February 17.

The official announcement reads: "In accordance with an agreement of views reached a short time ago between the Japanese Ambassador, Lt.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, and the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, conversations on trade between the two countries were held for the first time in Moscow on February 17.

"The meeting was attended by the Ambassador; the Counsellor, Mr. Funao Miyakawa, and the Secretary, Mr. Akira Oye, representing Japan, and by the Acting Commissar for Foreign Trade, M.U.M. Kaganovitch; the Director of the Eastern Division of the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, M.P.N. Kumyain, and another official, representing the Soviet Union."—Reuter.

Mr. Menzies Arrives In Lisbon

Lisbon, Feb. 20.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, arrived here yesterday by plane from North Africa. He is en route to London and Australia and was accompanied by aides. Mr. Menzies has been inspecting British and Australian forces in Africa.—United Press

Invasion Ports Again Heavily Bombed

London, Feb. 20.

Planes of the R.A.F. Coastal Command last night attacked the enemy naval base of Brest and docks at Calais according to the Air Ministry Communique. No British aircraft are missing from these operations.—Reuter.

Central Reserve Bank Bombed

No One Injured by Bombs But Watchman Dies After Trying to Stop Gunmen

The Central Reserve Bank sponsored by the Nanking Government at 15 The Bund, which opened its doors exactly a month ago, was bombed yesterday morning when several terrorists threw four hand grenades on the first and ground floors of the building. Although no one was injured by the hand grenades, two of which exploded in the foyer of the bank, a Chinese bank watchman was shot dead by the terrorists when he attempted to stop them.

The bombing occurred at about 10.25 a.m. and although an alarm was sounded at the Central station but a few minutes later, the gunmen had already escaped by the time the police arrived at the bank.

According to investigations, the terrorists, the exact number of whom could not be ascertained, although it was believed to be from three to five, entered the bank without arousing anybody's suspicions and went directly upstairs. Once there, they threw two hand grenades, one of a military and the other of a canister type, behind the counters.

Fortunately for all concerned, and there were about a hundred persons present, the missiles failed to explode. In their haste to fulfil their mission, the miscreants forgot to pull the pins from the grenades before throwing them. Had the grenades exploded, scores of persons might have been injured.

The terrorists, all armed with mausers and revolvers, then fired several shots into the air to deter pursuit.

Running down the stairs, the gunmen threw two more cannister hand grenades, following this with shooting. The fragments from the exploded missiles scattered all over the foyer of the bank, but luckily at that time there was no one there.

Watchman Shot

It was then that the Chinese watchman rushed toward the stairs and attempted to stop the terrorists. Being unarmed, however, the man had no chance to do so, being greeted with a shot, the bullet entering the upper part of the chest. The victim collapsed, while his assassins rushed past him and into the street, escaping before anyone knew exactly what had happened.

Police from the Central station arrived on the scene a few minutes after the alarm had gone off at the station and threw a cordon around the building. A thorough search of the premises, lasting almost half an hour, however, brought no results.

At the same time, about thirty Japanese gendarmes, from their billet in the old Bank of Communications, at the corner of the Bund and Hankow Road, appeared on the premises when they heard the explosions, but they, too, were too late to prevent the escape of the terrorists.

Yesterday's bombing of the Central Reserve Bank came as a surprise since the presence of about 40 specially trained guards, under the leadership of Guard Commander Dieh Chong-ling, were stationed in almost every part of the building and had been carefully chosen for the job. International Settlement policemen were mostly on outside duty. In addition to the Chinese guards, all heavily armed, there were several plainclothes Japanese on the premises.

The terrorists, it appears, were not suspected as they entered the bank, it being thought that they were ordinary customers of the establishment. Not even the exact description or the number of the men could be obtained yesterday, although some said that they had been dressed in long black gowns.

Reich Planes Reported Over Greek Territory

Hitler Believed Carrying on War of Nerves To Force Greece to Make Peace; Turkey Reassures Neighbours, Britain Over Pact

Belgrade, Feb. 20.

RELIABLE reports that German planes made reconnaissance flights over Greece on Tuesday are taken here to indicate that Herr Hitler is going forward with his nerve war in an attempt to force Greece to give up the struggle against Italy.

It now seems clear that he may try intimidation before risking a conflict by sending troops to the Greek frontier. The German planes dropped no bombs and were not fired on by the Greeks. It is not known whether they used Bulgarian or Rumanian bases.—Reuter.

Athens, Feb. 20.

Informed sources here today said outside pressure had not been applied to Greece in an effort to force peace with Italy.

The Turkish-Bulgarian declaration of non-aggression does not alter existing commitments between the Balkan countries, informed sources said.—United Press.

Blitzkrieg Predicted

Belgrade, Feb. 19.

A Nazi *blitzkrieg* designed to deliver a smashing flanking attack against Greece through Thrace and Macedonia was predicted by observers here upon receipt of reports that huge quantities of Nazi war supplies are being shipped to Bulgaria.

Long sealed railway cars apparently carrying war materials have crossed the Yugoslav frontier from Germany headed for Bulgaria, it was reported.—Domei.

Bulgaria Mobilizes

Belgrade, Feb. 20.

Bulgaria already has mobilized two of her three armies, reliable reports here said yesterday.

The mobilization process was said to be continuing. All German speaking Bulgarians were included in those called up, the reports said.—United Press.

Bulgarian Denial

Sofia, Feb. 20.

The Bulgasian Government yesterday officially denied reports German war material was en route to Bulgaria or that King Boris had gone to Germany.

Reports circulated here that the King went to Germany on Monday

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Not an Axis Victory Says Turkey

Istanbul, Feb. 20.

"Turkey's policy, tightly linked with that of Great Britain by an alliance, has not changed and will not change," writes M. Saddak, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and generally regarded as a semi-official spokesman.

"Bulgaria is not only pledged by the Ankara pact to Turkey but also to Greece. If the engagement is not respected Turkey resumes her freedom of action.

"The declaration conforms to the spirit of the Auglo-Turkish alliance. Propagandist claims that it constitutes an Axis victory, are ridiculous," M. Saddak adds.—Reuter.

British Driving Into Abyssinia

Now Within 150 Miles of Addis Ababa; Patriots' Army Captures Town

Cairo, Feb. 20.

British forces captured Enjabara, the General Headquarters communique said yesterday, bringing them within 150 miles of Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. Many prisoners were taken and Italians evacuated their posts at Piccolo and Abbai, said the communique.

Enjabara is 40 miles southeast of Danghila which the Italians evacuated on Tuesday. Hence, the British drive south of Lake Tana now is within 150 miles of Addis Ababa, the communique said.—United Press.

Patriot Army

Khartoum, Feb. 20.

The capture of Dangila, 40 miles south-west of Lake Tana, the fall of which was briefly announced yesterday, is the Abyssinian patriot army's most important success so far. Strategically Dangila controls the whole of Gojjam Province and the Italians had stationed there a Blackshirt battalion with other white troops though it is not known if these troops were there when the town fell.

Abandonment of the town on Monday was the result of guerilla pressure during the past few weeks by Emperor Haile Selassie's patriot supporters led by British officers. On one occasion they approached within a few feet of the town's strong defences. Five days of close attacks followed. As the final blow was struck co-operation with the R.A.F. and messages from planes enabled the patriots to capture some members of the garrison who had been left during the bombardment. The remainder of the garrison is retreating north-east towards Bahrndar Giorgis, a town on the southern point of Lake Tana, harried by a small Abyssinian force.—Reuter.

Pressure On Somaliland

Nairobi, Feb. 20.

Increasing British pressure on the lines of the river Juba in Somaliland is announced in a communique here. It says an enemy counter-attack was repulsed with 40 enemy dead including 10 Italian officers.—Reuter.

Another Stronghold Taken

London, Feb. 20.

The Italian garrison at Mega in Southern Abyssinia has capitulated to South African troops, it is officially announced. Over 600 prisoners were taken, the majority of them European, and many guns and machine guns were included in the bag.—Reuter.

Indo-China Bans Japanese Exports of Rubber

French Issue New Regulations Controlling Rubber Exports; Japanese Allege Boycott Started

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

FRENCH Indo-China has prohibited Japanese firms from exporting rubber, Japanese reports here from Hanoi said yesterday. French officials issued new regulations controlling rubber exports which excluded Japanese firms from commission merchants allowed to ship the product from Indo-China, the reports said.

Under the new regulations the French Indo-China government General will establish a rubber exporting company half civilian and half government managed.

Representatives of the four largest rubber plantations and the Government will participate in the organization and all rubber exports from Indo-China must be made through it, said Japanese reports.

All raw rubber must be sold to the organization, which will export through three commission merchants. Japanese firms are not represented by the commission merchants, the reports said.—United Press.

Boycott Alleged

Hanoi, Feb. 20.

In concert with British and American interests in Indo-China, French firms are making efforts to boycott Japanese concerns in order to checkmate the possible Japanese economic thrust to French Indo-China following the current Franco-Thai peace talks in Tokyo, says a Japanese report.

Aside from the conclusion of the French Indo-China-British Economic Agreement designed to bring about a closer economic tie between the two countries, the French Indo-China Government on last Sunday issued an ordinance establishing the Imports Control Guild, which will exclude Japanese firms in import business.

French firms recently threatened Annamite businessmen who deal with the Japanese by suspending transactions with them. Furthermore, it is understood that French firms are planning to monopolize rubber industry by setting up a rubber export control union the reports state.—Domei

Hanoi, Feb. 20.

Over 100 members of the French Air Force have arrived at Saigon on board a French liner, and have been assigned to duty at various French air bases at Saigon and at strategic points in Cambodia and Laos, a semi-official Japanese report states.

The French airmen have been sent out from France to reinforce the French Colonial air force on account of the Franco-German Armistice Agreement, which prohibits French planes from flying over France, the report says.—Reuter.

Sumita on Border

Saigon, Feb. 20.

Maj.-General R. Sumita, Head of the Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China, accompanied by Captain Juan, Chief of the Military Department of the Indo-China Government, left Saigon by car this morning to inspect conditions on the Thai Indo-China border near Pakse, Savannkhet and Thakhek.

It is expected that General Sumita and Captain Juan will spend about three days in the border region before returning to Saigon.—Reuter.

Violation Alleged

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

In violation of the armistice agreement, Indo-Chinese troops along the Sarankal and Sophi border area fired on Thai troops on the morning of February 18, says a Japanese report quoting the Thai newspaper "Nikorn."

The Thai troops, which are strictly observing the armistice agreement, remained silent and ignored the actions of the Indo-Chinese, it is added.—Reuter.

Many Americans Training With Scottish Units in Britain

Many Former U.S. Service Men; Most from Northern States; All Eager to Go Into Action

Somewhere in England, Feb. 20.

BETWEEN 200 and 300 American citizens are training in British army centres. Adventure, moral principles, political beliefs and the "waggle o' the kilt" were among the incentives which sent scores of Americans across the United States-Canadian border to join the Canadian army at the outbreak of war.

Now found mainly in two Scottish units recruited in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, they are undergoing intensive training for the coming active phase of the war.

Their exact number is unknown because officially they are all Canadians and most of them are content to remain like that for the time being. Even their officers are not sure of the real nationality of some of them. As long as the man does his job, they are not particularly interested.

Two Americans in the Quebec units named 25 fellow-countrymen serving with them. They estimated there must be 100 to 150 altogether, and the "Ontario Americans" claimed the same figure.

A large percentage of the men have had experience in the U.S. Army or Marines. Most of them come from the northwest states and border cities, but some are from as far away as Kansas, Mississippi and Texas.

Ex-Marines Join

One of the veterans is Lance-Corporal Jim Tracey, who has not had a fixed address for a good many years. Fourteen years in the U.S. Marines took him to China and South America, as well as through five engagements in the Great War. Later for a while he helped to manage a C.C.C. camp. Now he is with a sniping section.

There are several ex-Marines in the snipers. One is Ian Glover, a young Iowan, who followed up four years in the U.S. Marines with three years in the Coast Guard service. He left a bank desk in Brooklyn, N.Y., to join the Canadians last April.

Another is Jack Mogk of Brooklyn, who served six years in the U.S. Army, including a term of serve at Panama, and was a member of a picked rifle team. For a while he belonged to the old "Fighting 69th" of the National Guard. He joined the Canadians right after the outbreak of war.

Mogk, like some others of the Americans, commented on the easy discipline of Canadian wartime troops.

U.S. Discipline More Strict

"Discipline here is not nearly as strict as what we were used to," he said. "The men and noncoms are much closer together, and the officers stand for a lot more, too."

Like Glover, Mogk joined up "to see a little action." They haven't seen much yet but they have hopes.

Pete Prince, born in Brookline, Mass., left a Boston civil engineering firm and tried to join up the day before Canada entered the war. A big factor in Prince's choice of units was the kilt. In 1930 Prince saw his future Scottish regiment parade through Boston streets with pipes, swirling kilts and fixed bayonets, and he vowed that if he ever joined anything military they'd be his choice.

Now a headquarters runner, Prince is still keen on his unit, even though battledress has replaced the colourful kilt.

"I'd stack this bunch against anybody," he said. "They're pushing us through a stiff training here and the boys are eating it up."

Former Cavalry Man

Born in Pittsburgh of Scottish parents, Corporal Tom MacDougal saw three years with the U.S. Cavalry, and later served on the Elizabeth, N. J., police force. He got to Canada the day after war was declared and joined immediately. Now he drives a headquarters car for his unit. His wife waits for him in Pittsburgh.

"I had a brother who was killed in the last war," MacDougal said. "He joined the Canadian Army in 1914. I figured I would take up where he left off."

There are scores of other Americans who felt the call of foreign battlefields. Young John Perry and his brother Ed, of Winchester, Mass., joined in the early days of the war. John was formerly a tree surgeon, Ed a shipper in a factory. Joe Fleming left a biology laboratory in Philadelphia to don the kilt and then battledress. Another Philadelphian, George Glenny, was a soldier in the U.S. Army. Al Grant of Boston and Speed Kenyon of Kansas are ex-Navy men. Archie Black left a job in a New York hospital to join up.

Soldier of Fortune

One of the star turns of the American contingent is Dixie Harwood, of Virginia. Hard-bitten soldier of fortune, Harwood has seen service in the U.S. Army as well as unofficial action in Spain and China.

Another American is drawling, six-foot-three Ford Adams, of Temple, Texas. Sitting on a fence watching an American football work-out on an English field, Adams discussed oil wells with a youngster from Oklahoma. "Tex," who once was a policeman, has seen oil well fires blown out with nitro and he figures bursting bombs won't be anything new for him.—United Press.

Indo-China Turns To De Gaulle

Scheming with British And Chinese Alleged by Japanese Correspondent

Hanoi, Feb. 20.

Mounting indications of the rapid drift of the French Indo-China authorities to the pro-British camp of Gen. Charles De Gaulle were discernable here today as a survey revealed the successive adoption by the French authorities here of economic and military measures designed to checkmate Japanese influence in southeastern Asia, says Domei's correspondent.

This tendency has become increasingly clear following the strong reaction of Britain and the United States to Japanese mediation in the Thailand-French Indo-China border conflict coupled with the massing of British Indian and Australian forces along Thailand's southern and western borders.

Reports reaching here also revealed that close contact has been established between French Indo-China border troops and Chungking forces.

Meanwhile, coinciding with the arrival of French air force contingents it is learned that a shipment of 200 planes is expected soon in Saigon from Singapore where a French Indo-China Staff officer negotiated with the British for their purchase.

Munitions Entering China

This French officer, moreover, was believed to have supplied the British authorities at Singapore with information alleging that Japan had designs against Singapore in order to facilitate his mission, says Domei's correspondent.

Meanwhile, along the northern border, the French garrisons at Dondang and Langson have been withdrawn while Chinese officers are understood to have been secretly assigned to duties with the French Indo-China forces in the Caobang area from where ammunition and other supplies are freely entering China.

In parallel with these military measures, economic steps aimed to prevent Japanese business firms from operating in French Indo-China were adopted in the form of organization of export guilds, from which the Japanese are excluded, while import guild were strengthened.

Increasing activities of French secret police are also noticeable. French censorship has recently become severe with all news regarding military affairs suppressed.—Domei.

Germans Stage Light Raids on England

"All Clear" in London Sounds Before Midnight

London, Feb. 20.

London was visited by German raiders last night, but the "all clear" signal was given well before midnight. Little damage was caused in the London area.

Bombs were dropped at two places on the north-east coast of Scotland yesterday morning, states an Air Ministry communique. Some damage was done to buildings and there was a small number of casualties. A few bombs also were dropped near the East Anglian coast but did little damage and nobody was seriously hurt.

It is now known that on the night of February 5 a bomber collided with a balloon cable and was destroyed.

Natives Do Their Bit

Natives of the Tanganyika areas of Waikizi and Ngrumbi are determined to play their part along with other citizens of the empire in helping London men and women made homeless through the "blitz."

They have donated respectively 90 and 125 head of cattle, their most cherished possession, to relieve the distress of raid homeless.—Reuter.

Another of Britain's architectural treasures — Southwark Cathedral—suffered great damage, mainly to the stained-glass windows, in a recent air raid, it is revealed.

Meanwhile, another report stated that 19 people were killed and 52 injured when a hospital in London was bombed last night.—Reuter.

There was a certain amount of enemy air activity over England today. An alarm was sounded in the London area, but enemy aeroplanes which had come over the Thames estuary were turned back and did not succeed in reaching even the outskirts of the capital.

Enemy planes were reported over other districts during the morning. Bombs were dropped by a single German raider near an East Anglian town, and another town in this area was machine-gunned.—Reuter.

The town which bore the brunt of last night's attack by Nazi raiders on Britain was Swansea, it is now revealed.—Reuter.

High Freight Rates May Stop Sugar Going to U.S.

Washington, Feb. 20.

The possibility that a major portion of the Philippines sugar may be prevented from reaching the United States this year because of spectacular skyrocketing of freight rates yesterday caused Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, to confer with United States Maritime Commission officials.

Meanwhile, sugar circles on the mainland and elsewhere speculated the shortage might completely alter the present sugar legislation outlook.—United Press.

British Landing in Greece Advocated

Aid to Greeks Against Next German Move Urged By "Daily Telegraph"

London, Feb. 20.

Little doubt is being felt here that Hitler's next move will be to call on Greece to conclude an armistice with Italy, says the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Hitler will threaten with an instant advance of his Panzer (armoured) divisions to strategic points in Thrace and Macedonia if the Greeks refuse, he predicts.

"Greece, already fully engaged in Albania, would hardly be in a position to resist the thrust of a fresh German army, unless substantially reinforced. Britain, having disposed of the effective Italian armies in North Africa, would now be in a position to give Greece this additional aid by land, sea and air.

"If Greece is to face the threat with reasonable prospects of success she would be advised to halt the offensive in Albania to conserve stocks of munitions for use against the new enemy. A large British staff mission has been in Athens for some months and doubtless these considerations are now being thrashed out. Germany is trying to force peace by supplying arms to oppositional groups in Macedonia and Croatia, with a view to procuring terroristic action against the Greek and Yugoslav Governments respectively. The bulk of these arms come from the Skoda factories at Pilsen."—Reuter.

★Matsuoka Mediation Offer Received

(Continued from page 1)

British political quarters believed that Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, would confer with Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, before Mr. Eden would answer Mr. Matsuoka.

The Japanese offer of mediation in the European conflict, which Mr. Eden doubtless will decline politely, was understood to play a secondary role in Mr. Matsuoka's message. The message was stated to be devoted primarily to an attempt to absolve Japan of charges of aggressive design.

Although phrased in Oriental courtesy, Mr. Matsuoka's note was believed to contain a covert threat in the form of a hint that some Japanese groups were demanding immediate measures to meet the possible emergencies arising from British-American action in the Pacific.

The drafting of the British reply undoubtedly would afford Mr. Eden an opportunity to turn the spotlight on the recent Japanese actions.

Reliable quarters said that during the recent visit to Bordighera, Italy, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spanish Premier, had discussed with Premier Benito Mussolini peace possibilities.

No confirmation of the peace feelers from the Franco-Mussolini talks has reached Britain, but observers were convinced that German inspiration accounted for the Japanese mediation proposal as well as the peace theme of Premier Mussolini's conversation with Gen. Franco.

Meanwhile, the morning newspapers showed a marked difference of opinion regarding the significance of the Japanese mediation offer.

The "Daily Telegraph" bluntly said that "Japan's threat of war in the Pacific" was instigated by Germany.

"The Times" asserted that Japan's offer of mediation was a sincere gesture intended to avoid a long drawn-out war which Mr. Matsuoka fears would herald an era of Communistic revolution.

The "News Chronicle" diplomatic correspondent suggested that the Japanese offer may be due to a breakdown in Axis plans to spread the war to the Far East.

"Japan has devised the peace move on the spur of the moment to distract attention and fill in time until the disarranged timetable can be straightened out," it said.—United Press.

Tokyo Statement

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Stressing Japan's efforts to contribute to and bring about world peace, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's special message to the British Foreign Office again reiterated Japan's readiness to take necessary measures for mediation in any conflict anywhere in the world, it was revealed today.

Mr. Matsuoka, it was understood, will shortly address the Diet to the same effect, in order to clarify Japan's motives in connection with the offer.

The message to the British Foreign Office further emphasised that Japan has not the slightest intention of gaining control over other nations, but that her object is solely one of peace.

This was Japan's reason for concluding the Three-Power Pact, the message said. Japan desires to establish a new sphere of mutual expansion and mutual prosperity in East Asia, thus contributing to world peace in general, the message pointed out.—Domei.

Opium From Orient Seized in Brooklyn

Found on Philippine Ship Believed from Macao

Washington, Feb. 20.

United States customs inspectors yesterday announced they had seized U.S. $25,000 worth of opium aboard the Philippines registered San Vincente docked at Brooklyn.

The opium was found while inspecting the ship's cargo of sugar No arrests were made but the ship was held under penalty bond. Seizure followed a tip from the Los Angeles customs office.

Customs officers said they believed the opium was from Macao.—United Press.

German Raider Said to Be Former Soviet Ship

Formerly the Herzog Jakob, Taken Over from Latvians

Washington, Feb. 20.

The "Foreign Correspondence Review," circulated privately by two European journalists, Mr. Willmott Lewis and Mr. Edward Weintal, said yesterday that one of Germany's raiders in the Pacific was a fast motorship recently controlled by Russia.

The vessel, the 9,000-ton Herzog Jakob, formerly was a flagship of the Latvian merchant marine, which fell into Soviet hands after the occupation of Latvia, the Review stated.

The Review pointed out that the ship incident suggests either a closer understanding between Russia and Germany than was generally recognized or "fear in Moscow of German displeasure."—United Press.

Tokyo American School Closing Down

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Tokyo's American School will terminate 40 years of activity when the term ends in June, it was understood today.

The present enrollment is 76 pupils, of which 10 are Americans, as contrasted to the normal 200. The American School was the last of the British-American schools in Japan.—United Press.

U.S. Battleship to Be Commissioned

Washington, Feb. 20.

The new 35,000-ton battleship Washington will be commissioned on May 15, six months ahead of schedule, the Navy Department announces. The ship's main armament consists of nine 16-inch guns.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Hsinghwa Taken

Drive in North Kiangsu Continues, Chinese Claim Successes

North Kiangsu Feb. 20.

A four day Japanese offensive against remnants of the Communist New Fourth Army and Chungking effectives in north Kiangsu Province reached a climax this morning when four Japanese columns broke through to capture Hsinghwa, main base of anti-Japanese forces in this area.

The outer defences of Hsinghwa, which covers an area of two square kilometres, were pierced last night by Japanese columns advancing from the south.

On learning that General Han Tehchin had remained in the town until yesterday afternoon Japanese forces immediately launched searching operations in the vicinity of Hsinghwa for the Chinese commander.

Following mopping up of the captured base, Japanese units pushed relentlessly after the enemy.—Domei.

★Reich Planes Over Greece

(Continued from page 1)

and that German war material was en route to Bulgaria by rail via Yugoslavia. The government also denied that Turkey and Bulgaria were withdrawing troops from their frontiers.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian Pact Expected

A Yugoslav-Bulgarian declaration similar to the recent Turkish-Bulgarian friendhsip statement is expected within a few days, authoritative sources said yesterday.

The same provisions—that the declaration would not affect existing pacts and that the two countries would abstain from aggression and expand good neighbour relations and economic ties—were expected in the new pact as in the old.—United Press.

No Aggression by Bulgaria

Sofia, Feb. 20.

The Premier, Professor Bogdan Filoff, made official comment on the Bulgarian-Turkish pact when the latter was read in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

"It is particularly important for us," he said, "to emphasize that the pact is further proof of the policy of peace pursued by the Bulgarian Government, and which, I insist, it is determined to pursue in future.

"In accordance with the spirit of this declaration and the text of Article One, the Bulgarian Government declares once again that Bulgaria has no intention of menacing anyone, and that the unchangeable basis of Bulgarian foreign policy remains complete abstention from aggression."

Article One of the Bulgarian-Tukish pact reads: "Turkey and Bulgaria consider it an unchanging basis of their foreign policy to abstain from any aggression."—Reuter.

London Attitude

London, Feb. 20.

The British Government's attitude towards the Balkan situation was restated by Mr. R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, in the House of Commons on Wednesday. He said the British Government's view had been for some time well known to all Balkan countries concerned, namely that the best hope they have of maintaining their independence and political integrity lies in mutual understanding and assistance.

Sir Alfred Knox, Conservative member for the Wycombe Division of Buckinghamshire, asked whether the pact between Turkey and Bulgaria allows the Germans to pass through Bulgaria to attack Greece. Mr. Butler did not reply.—Reuter.

Turkish Protest

Sofia, Feb. 20.

While M. Bogdan Filoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, was declaring in the Bulgarian Parliament that the country would continue its efforts for peace in the Balkans, newspapers here yesterday continued to show remarkable faith in the power of the recently concluded agreement with Turkey to prevent any disturbance in south-east Europe, but at the same time direct references to German infiltration into Bulgaria were scrupulously avoided.

British diplomatic circles here have expressed disapproval of an article which appeared in some Sofia newspapers yesterday claiming that Turkey had withdrawn from her obligations towards Greece.

It is understood that with the approval of the Greek Minister in Sofia, the Turkish Minister has protested to the Bulgarian Foreign Office against the article in question. Rumours that a British protest has been lodged, however, are denied.—Reuter.

Peace Rumours

London, Feb. 20.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports continued to reach diplomatic circles today that the Greeks and Italians in the past fortnight have been ready to make peace.

The Greeks, the same reports said, were insisting on the establishment of a status quo, but the Italians were insisting on some form of prestige and victory.

The British were reported to be pressing the Greeks to continue because of the strategical value of Crete to Britain.—United Press.

Complete Calm

Belgrade, Feb. 20.

Yugoslavia appears to share none of the apprehensions of her neighbours, and complete calm prevails throughout the country.

The impression persists amongst the ordinary public that peace is now secure in the Balkans through the beneficent intervention of Russia, who is considered to have constituted herself guardian of Balkan tranquility.—Reuter.

Malaya Reassured By Australians

"Much More Reason to Feel Secure" Says Spokesman; Tokyo Very Critical

Singapore, Feb. 20.

Arrival of Australian troops yesterday in Singapore re-assures Malaya of security, an official spokesman said last night. The troops, which completed disimbarkation early in the morning, will be distributed to various points in Malaya.

"Malaya now has much more reason to feel secure with these men here, the spokesman said. "Australia has reason to feel proud of her sons playing a prominent part in the Empire's defence—first in Great Britain, secondly in the Middle East and now in East Asia."

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General H. Gordon Bennet, Commanding Officer of the troops, announced the "boys from down under" were in Malaya "on serious business."

"We are here on serious business," he said in a radio broadcast. "Australians consider Singapore an outpost of Australia and therefore we feel we are helping to defend Australia.

"Our men have been trained as storm troops and I can safely say they will fight as their fathers fought at Gallipoli, in France and in Palestine and as their brothers recently fought in Libya.

"To the people of Malaya I say 'your war is our war and should any enemy come to Malaya, Australians will be there."—United Press.

Satisfaction in India

New Delhi, Feb. 20.

The crisis in the Far East is being closely watched throughout India.

News of the arrival in Singapore of Australian troops was greeted with general satisfaction. It is recalled that large numbers of Indian troops have been drafted to Malaya, and the vigorous training they have undergone has given them a thorough knowledge of the country.

They are fully prepared for any eventuality, Reuter learns.—Reuter.

Tokyo Criticism

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

The landing of Australian troops at Singapore was characterized today by a Government spokesman as "another demonstration" in order to impress Britons that the Far Eastern situation was most critical. The British are needlessly and excessively nervous over a "bogey of their own creation," the spokesman said.

While the British are free to move their troops within their territory, in the event attempts are made against Japan, Japan's attitude will be firm, he stated.

"Japan has not done anything to receive warnings from any power," the spokesman declared.

Regarding the Washington decision to strengthen defences at Guam and Samoa, he said, "it is natural that the Japanese will be more concerned as American defences approach Japan."

The general opinion among Japanese, he said, is that the Singapore and Guam developments and enforcement are part of Anglo-American joint plans to intimidate Japan.

This, he said, is certain to aggravate Japanese-American relations, in which connection the United States must be solely responsible in the event of worst developments.—United Press.

Australia Prepares

Melbourne, Feb. 20.

The Government has taken added precautions against a sudden emergency after reviewing the country's defence system, said the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, in a speech yesterday.

No action would be taken and no word spoken, he said, which would shatter peace in the Pacific. "If war comes to our front door it will not be of our choosing. Let nobody think we are helpless and unfitted for such a supreme test.

"The troops landed in Malaya are of the same quality as those who stopped the Italians in Libya and won fame at Gallipoli," Mr. Fadden added. "Australia is prepared for whatever comes and is confident that Britain will win through.—Reuter.

Parachutist Scare in Italy Reported

Impossible Hiding Places Being Searched

London, Feb. 20.

The landing of British parachutists in Italy has caused a parachutist scare throughout the country, according to the Zurich correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

The most unlikely coppices and the most impossible hiding-places are being searched, and hundreds of innocent people have been arrested, he declares.

The political correspondent of the same newspaper says the whole story of the daring exploit will be published when the authorities consider it safe to do so.

How much damage was done, is not yet known in London, Photographic evidence is inconclusive. The raid is regarded by authoritative quarters as largely experimental. There is little doubt that Britain intends to employ parachutists who get extra pay because of the greater risks, on an increasing scale at various points.—Reuter.

Indian Senate Sends Congratulations

"Glorious Successes in Africa" Praised

Rangoon, Feb. 20.

The Senate yesterday unanimously erpressed intense satisfaction at the glorious successes of the Imperial troops in Africa.

A motion was passed in which it was stated that the Senate desired to express their heartiest congratulations to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British Land Forces in the Near East, Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Cunningham, British Naval Commander in the Mediterranean, and Lieut.-General H.M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Egypt.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Batters Italian Bases Over Wide Area

Dodecanese Islands and Albanian Areas Attacked

Cairo, Feb. 20.

Fierce activity by the R.A.F., the South African Air Force and the Australian Air Force features the latest Middle East communique which states that aerodromes on the Dodecanese Islands were attacked on the nights of Feb. 16 and 17. Also during the past two days the R.A.F. maintained concentrated attacks on Italian positions in the Tepelini area in support of Greek forces.

Enemy troop concentrations in villages of Kamshisht and Dansi north of Tepelini and military buildings were heavily bombed. Ground haze prevented observation of effects. Several offensive fighter patrols were carried out. Continued support has been given to British troops on various fronts in Italian East Africa. Several raids were made on Keren and military objectives nearby.

Fighters of the South African Air Force while on offensive patrols destroyed two Italian bombers. Aircraft on the ground at Kakale were machine-gunned and one bomber was seen burning. Enemy fighters intercepted the British aircraft but were driven off.

Military objectives at Mega in Abyssinia also were attacked. Enemy planes raided Benghazi on Feb. 17 and 18. One was shot down by an Australian squadron and several others were so badly damaged that it is unlikely they reached their base. One bomber was downed by anti-aircraft fire. One British bomber has not returned to the base.—Reuter.

South Africans Active

Nairobi, Feb. 20.

Bombers of the South African Air Force attacked Yavello in Abyssinia, dive-bombing the fort, barracks and administrative buildings on Tuesday, a communique issued by Headquarters announces.

Offensive reconnaissances were carried out by other squadrons over Mega and Moyale in Abyssinia and Gelib in the Juba river area, and Italian shelters near Moyale were bombed, the communique concludes.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Sir John Thom

Allahabad, Feb. 20.

Lieut.-Col. Sir John Gibb Thom, noted Anglo-Indian jurist, died at Allahabad today, at the age of 50.

Sir John had been Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad since 1937, and came from a family of lawyers.

During the World War of 1914/1918 Sir John Thom commanded the 8/10th and 6th battalions Gordon Highlanders, was awarded the D.S.O. and M.C., and was mentioned in despatches four times.

He represented Dumbartonshire in Parliament as a Conservative for 1926/1929 and again for 1931/1932.—Reuter.

Jacques Curie

Montpellier, Feb. 19.

M. Jacques Curie, brother of Pierre Curie, co-discoveror of radium, passed away here today at the age of 85.

Pierre Curie, it may be recalled, died in 1906 when crushed by a truck.

Jacques Curie was three years older than his famous brother.—Havas.

Sir Hamilton Harty

London, Feb. 20.

Sir (Herbert) Hamilton Harty, the leading British conductor and composer, died today at the age of 60.

He regularly conducted all leading English orchestras in addition to touring the United States as guest conductor. In 1934, he undertook an extensive tour in Australia.

From 1920 until 1933, Sir Hamilton Harty was the permanent conductor of the Hallé Orchestra, Manchester. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Music.

Among his works are An Irish Symphony; a Violin Concerto in D minor; a Pianoforte Concerto in B minor; and a Comedy Overture.—Reuter.

Japan Said Aiming At S. America

New York, Feb. 20.

The "Melbourne Argus" was reported by the Columbia Broadcasting System as saying today that Japan eventually aims at the penetration of South America.

The C.B.S., in a broadcast from Sydney, said that the "Melbourne Argus" today stated. "If Japan could secure herself in that corner of the Pacific framed by Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and the Indies, of which Singapore is the nerve centre, she would embrace the Philippines....

From the Philippines would come further extensions of Japanese control until the United States finds itself surrounded at Hawaii with increasingly insoluble problems of Japanese infiltration into South America."—United Press.

Darlan Sees Laval In Paris

London, Feb. 20.

The French Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Admiral Francois Darlan, is expected to return to Vichy from Paris today.

Yesterday, he had further talks with M. Pierre Laval, former Foreign Minister, and Count Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy representative in Paris.

These talks were described by the German-controlled radio in Paris as being of an information character.—Reuter.

Lord Halifax Has to Postpone Speech

New York, Feb. 20.

Lord Halifax has had to postpone a tentative engagement to speak at the Pilgrim's Society function today, as he cannot leave Washington at present.—Reuter.

THE CINEMA

"Rangers of Fortune"

Gil Farra	Fred MacMurray
George Bird	Albert Dekker
Sierra	Gilbert Ronald
Sharon McCloud	Patricia Morison
Lewis Rebstock	Joseph Schildkraut
Johnny Cash	Dick Foran
"Squib"	Betty Brewer
Mr. Prout	Arthur Allen
Tod Shelby	Bernard Nedell

For sheer entertainment it would be difficult to top "Rangers of Fortune" now showing at the Grand. The film contains as much laughter and as much action as could be packed into 90 minutes and yet preserve a balance. The story concerns three swashbuckling adventurers, played by Messrs. Fred MacMurray, Albert Dekker and Gilbert Ronald, who crusade against an unknown killer in a little Californian town. Mr. Albert Dekker provides most of the fun, much of which is directed against him, and shows just how versatile he can be. It is impossible to imagine a role more different from the crazed Dr. Cyclops, and yet the actor handles his comedy part as well as he handled the more dramatic. Mr. Fred MacMurray is cast as a sort of light-hearted pirate, whose attentions to Miss Patricia Morison are very rarely honourable. She too has a lighter role than previously, and shows herself perfectly able to deal with it. Mr. Joseph Schildkraut is the villain—and what a villain! His role of a suave, polished aristocrat who swears revenge on the cowboys who have gradually pushed him out of his ancestral estates might have been made for him.—J. S.-B.

"You'll Find Out"

Kay	Kay Kyser
Prof. Fenninger	Peter Lorre
[illegible]	Boris Karloff
Prince Saliano	Bela Lugosi
Janis Sellacrest	Helen Parrish
Chuck Deems	Dennis O'Keefe
Aunt Margo	Alma Kruger
Jurgen	Joseph Eggenton

One of the best recommendations of "You'll Find Out," the new Kay Kyser picture which opened at the Nanking Theatre yesterday, may be the continuous laughter of the audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the original mystery comedy. With comedy predominating, and mystery and romance thrown in for a fair measure, the film was entertaining from the very beginning to the end, even if it did border on slapstick for the better part of its duration. Mr. Kyser stole the show from the rest of the cast and showed that he was as good an actor as he was a band leader, sending the public into laughter in almost every scene in which he appeared. Next in importance were the three mystery men of the screen, Messrs. Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre and Bela Lugosi, with the first two turning in fine performances. The latter, as usual, overplayed his part, and appeared rather funny in the scenes where his part demanded that he mystify his audiences, both on the screen and in the theatre. Two specialities, the "Bad Humour Man" and the singing instruments, were the highlights of an altogether enjoyable entertainment. The picture is recommended, without reservation, to young and old alike for its comedy and good modern music.—G.I.

Former Nazi C.G. Here Given State Funeral

Berlin, Feb. 20.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler headed the group of prominent German Government and military officials who participated in the state funeral for Lieutenant-Colonel Hermann Kriebel, former German Consul-General at Shanghai, the official D.N.B. agency reported from Munich today.—United Press.

Thai Envoy Arrives In Moscow

Moscow, Feb. 20.

M. Montri, the new Thai Minister to Russia, arrived here yesterday. He said he hoped to establish normal diplomatic relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

Local Successes by Greeks Reported

Fresh Italian Divisions Seen Moving Up

On Albanian Frontier, Feb. 20.

Greek troops scored local successes at many points on the northern Albanian frontier yesterday. They maintained the offensive over the whole of this front despite reinforcements reaching the Italian side.

Fresh Italian divisions have been seen moving between Elbasan and the Skumbi River, and in the Devoli and Moskopolis sectors counter-attacks were made.

The Italian line in the Devoli sector was broken by attacks during the night, and hundreds of prisoners were taken by the Greeks.—Reuter.

Hurricanes Arrive

Athens, Feb. 20.

British cooperation with the Greek forces has been still further intensifed by the arrival of squadrons of Hurricane 8-gun fighters. Greek comment describes them as a powerful and reassuring factor in the defence of their country.—Reuter.

Japanese to Explore Parts of N.E.I.

Batavia, Feb. 20.

A Japanese request to explore and survey the Lil areas in the Netherlands East Indies has been received favourably, semi-official Japanese report states.

The Netherlands East Indies Government is said to have indicated its willingness to specify certain areas which may be charted, providing Dutch observers accompany the Japanese surveyors.—Reuter.

Famous Author and Wife Due to Arrive in Manila

Manila, Feb. 20.

Mr. Ernest Hemingway, well-known writer, and his new and third wife, the former Martha Gelhorn, who covered Europe and the Spanish war for Collier's magazine, are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow by clipper.

Air line officials did not know whether the couple are continuing to China.—United Press.

WHAT STOMACH SUFFERERS CAN EAT

You can't lay up a sick stomach. Your body must be nourished even though solid food and most liquid foods cause pain and vomiting.

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Need for Reforms in the Settlement Discussed

Mutual Endeavour on Part of British, American And Japanese Communities Said Needed

By E. T. Nash

Mr. E. T. Nash, the author of this "last political testament," as he describes it, is a well-known Shanghai boy, who has retired from the Council's employ and is proceeding to America after 25 years' service, in which he rose from the most junior rank to the high post of Acting Deputy Secretary.

IT may at first sight appear paradoxical to conclude, as this memorandum does, that the immediate welfare of the Settlement is best built upon the divorcement of its municipal policy from the nationalistic policies of the Powers having a stake here, when at the same time I stress the urgently insistent pressures of several national sovereignties in the Settlement and the necessity for their correct historical assessment.

From the time of the military and political defeat of China by Britain in 1840 and the establishment by the British of the Settlement—with which America was quickly associated—down to the great War, the ultimate and final arbiter of the Settlement's status and destinies was the dominance of British and American naval and military power. From 1914 to 1925 that dominance was qualified by the exhaustion of the War, so far as Britain was concerned; by the opportunity the War afforded for the emergence of Japanese naval power in the Western Pacific, reflected in Japanese political power in China; and by the liberal and isolationist policies of America, expressed in endeavours merely to temper Japanese power and to maintain the status quo, as evidenced in the Washington Treaties of 1922 and reciprocated temporarily by the liberal policies of Baron Shidehara in China. From 1914 to 1925 British exhaustion, American disinterestedness, Japanese acquiescence, and Chinese impotence expressed the interplay of national policies in China and in their focus point the International Settlement of Shanghai. These policies cancelled each other out and the consequence was a ten years' placidity in our municipal life which the ensuing ten years might well envy!

Sovereign Soil

The impotence of Chinese power in the Settlement's municipal life disappeared in 1925 and was replaced by the potency of a nationalistic revolution, which was insistent that the Settlement was sovereign soil and that its municipal life must be conditioned to Chinese national aspirations and articulateness, instead of Chinese passivity. For the succeeding five years the dominating tendency of Anglo-American policy in China and in the Settlement, expressed in the Chamberlain Christmas Memorandum of 1926, was that of increasing submissiveness to "China's legitimate aspirations." In the Settlement, the incompatability with those aspirations of traditional municipal policies and practice, which to the sensitive Chinese nationalist bespoke the ultimate sanction of Anglo-American gunboats, was translated, in the plans formulated by Justice Feetham, into future harmonious Sino-Foreign eras of "transition" and, ultimately, of "rendition."

It is well that the British and American citizen of the Settlement should at this point get it firmly fixed in his mind that what he may from 1925 to 1930 have decried as "a great betrayal" was the signal historical fact that the governmental policies of Britain and America, and the implementation of those policies by the Settlement reform proposals of the Feetham report, asserted the progressive augmentation of Chinese national sovereignty as expresed in the municipal life of the Settlement; envisaged at first a virtual and ultimately an actual abridgement of a charter—known as "The Land Regulations"—which characterized an erstwhile relative Chinese impotency; and provided for the progressive growth and ultimately for the preponderance of Chinese influence in the Settlement's municipal life, aims and policies.

Fundamental Policy

Despite the uncompromising attitude of sections of their local communities, that was the fundamental policy laid down by the British and American Governments for the Settlements, in spirit where not in the letter. These Governments were willing to admit that a progressive government such as China had established at Nanking in 1928, which had entered into the most cordial political and commercial relations with Britain and America, was entitled to require that, complementary to the envisaged abolition of the status of inferiority signalized in the Extraterritorial Treaties, the Chinese citizen of the Settlement should have his vote and, as the natural consequence of such fair-dealing, should ultimately secure that his national section of the community had preponderating influence in the Settlement's municipal life.

This was Anglo-American policy and it marked a point of radical conflict with the imperial policy of Japan. Japan's interpretation of the "legitimacy" of Chinese national aspirations was, unfortunately for the welfare of Shanghai, all too soon made clear. The militant power accreting to a progressively modernizing Japan had been accelerated by the benefits afforded her by the World War. It was a misconception, shared by large sections of the foreign communities of the Settlement, that Japan's aims in China could ever be the same as those of America and Britain. Fundamentally, Japan sought Anglo-American subordination to Japanese power in the Far East, as she similarly sought a subordination of China herself. In the Asiatic brotherhood with China which Japan proclaimed she cast herself in the rôle of a very senior brother. It was a brotherhood which on the one hand had no place for the Western interlopers, and as fundamentally on the other hand demanded a China strong enough only to assist in the exclusion of the West but not sufficiently strong to exclude Japan herself.

Japanese Acquiescence

The period of Japanese acquiescence during the ten years from the Washington treaties to the Manchurian invasion of 1931 had been merely an expedient temporization of a destiny, bequeathed of the gods, to be the supreme power in Asia and in the Western Pacific. The "positiveness" of a Baron Tanaka and not the acquiescent passivity of a Shidehara was truly representative of her foreign policy in China. The status quo of Anglo-American naval equality, if not actual dominance, in the Western Pacific and along the freeboard of China, which Japan conceded in the Washington treaties did not represent the true spirit of Japanese foreign policy, which had found truer exemplification in the capitalization of the war engrossment of the Western Powers by an attempt in terms of "The Twenty-One Demands" to subordinate China once and for all.

I should interpolate here that it is not an aim of this memorandum to indict the foreign policy of Japan or any other nation. Certainly it does not purport to be an indictment of Japan from the subjective viewpoint of a Western writer naturally disposed to be prejudiced against any subordination anywhere of his own country's power. It is an objective presentation, and as such it aims to depict the "inevitability" and "naturalness" from the Japanese viewpoint of Japan's dual aims, in "her own geographical sphere", to dominate China and exclude or subordinate Western power.

What Japan therefore regarded as being both natural and proper on their part, in the concession of the Western Powers to China's legitimate aspirations, she in no wise similarly esteemed her own appropriate role. Accordingly, in the International Settlement of Shanghai, where the cream of the modernist and nationalist Chinese intelligentsia was located, while Japan enjoyed the spectacle of a progressive rectification of the position of dominance of Western as against Chinese public influence and interest, she watched with apprehensiveness the growth of Chinese power in relation to herself. In the pursuit of her dual aims of weakening both Western influence and China at the same time, she was forced into the incongruous role of repudiating the then liberalism of British and American policy, as it expressed itself in swiftly increasing concessions to Chinese aspirations to a greater importance in the municipal politics of the International Settlement, and of charging that such policies involved a betrayal of traditional foreign policies in the Settlement.

Revolutionary Change

In the five years from 1925 to 1930 the liberal submissiveness of America and Britain to the nationalist expressiveness of young China had produced a revolution in the social, economic and municipal life of the Settlement. As the gracefulness of Chinese women on the floors of foreign ballrooms, an association hitherto undreamed of, outdid that of their foreign sisters, similarly there were portents of a too rapid outdistancing of the foreigner by the Chinese in more important and vital spheres. The young Chinese traded direct, and the elimination of the foreigner's key "middleman's" role in trade, finance and commerce presaged to the more alarmist the too sudden elimination of the foreigner and his Settlement altogether.

In municipal life, too, Chinese public opinion was organizing with a skill and force which was alarming. In 1928 it forced itself into the seat of municipal government, hitherto exclusively foreign. But the pace allowed to them by the foreigner was still too slow for Chinese liking. So the acceleration of the Feetham reforms was offered; only to be regarded by the Chinese as being at half-throttle and therefore insufficient. The fact was that China at that time could have asked and received of America and Britain all that her own energies and capacities could entitle her to, even to the speedy abolition of the ancient mark of foreign superiority—fundamental to the foreign status in China—known as extraterritoriality. Not foreign intransigence but China's own incapacities alone stayed the pace—and Japan!

Political Rebirth

China, in the exuberance of a political renascence, was for an altogether unthrottled expression of Chinese sovereignty in the Settlement. America and Britain, whose somewhat overgenerous interpretation of the legitimacy of those sovereign aspirations had become qualified by the practical findings of Justice Feetham on the spot, favoured a half-throttle pace, namely, "transition" before "rendition". Japan, on the contrary, favoured an instant application of the brake! This she proceeded to apply in disrupting the impending reconciliation—contemplated in the form of an "Outside Roads Agreement" acknowledging joint rights—between the Chinese sovereign idea, on the one hand, of a greater Shanghai municipality within whose all-embracing compass the two lesser municipalities of France and of the International Powers would merge and some day lose their identity, and, on the other hand, the foreign traditional idea of exclusivist foreign domination.

Swift retrogression was all too soon to succeed to the stalemating by Japan of China's national and political development in the Far East; paralleled in the International Settlement by a similar stalemating of municipal evolution, in which the Feetham Reforms, offered in 1931, suffered a rapid eclipse by major political events. For in 1932 China offered Japan the challenge of a near-war "incident", which the following five years served merely to expand in 1937 into full-dress hostilities. With the coming of war in China, there was necessitated the expedient of a re-orientation of the policies of the two main protagonists in this country and in the Settlement where these policies are focussed, namely the Anglo-American combine on the one hand and Japan on the other. In the Shanghai area, after a brief but valiant defence, Chinese military and political power was rendered importent by Japanese arms, thereby to all practical ends reducing the three-cornered political antagonisms in Sino-foreign affairs, at their focus point of Shanghai, to the one main one of a conflict in policies and purposes between the Anglo-American combine on the one hand and Japan on the other, with China's local role a passive one.

Change in Tradition

The four years from the extension in 1937 into Shanghai and the Settlement itself of national policies and their expression in the violent form of war, have witnessed a challenge to those fundamental traditions of international co-operation by which the welfare and progress of the Settlement have been sustained. The European war has intensified the clash of those national policies and heightened that challenge.

If there is one lesson to be derived from this recount, it is that the projection into the geographical area of Shanghai of the play of nationalistic and sovereign forces must spell a further long period in which peace in this city will be absent and disorder and anarchy will continue rife. For, pending a settlement imposed by force of arms, there is little hope of reconciliation of the divergent policies of America and Britain, Japan, and China.

In this extremity, excluding a miracle, it is only a matter of time ere there will be no immunity of any part of Shanghai from the total engulfment of war. If there is no hope that the feared total engulfment of war can be stayed, shall we nevertheless fail to postpone the evil day as long as we can—perchance that a miracle may prevail? At least there is one thing that we citizens of Shanghai can do, and that is to ensure that we are not guilty of Shanghai itself being the cause of bringing a total war to the Far East. If total war is to come, let it come uninvited by the aims, acts or public policies of our respective national communities. The only hope barring a miracle, is to play for time, and one policy alone offers any hope.

That policy is the deliberate and active effort on the part of the leaders of every national section of this international community to exclude the extension into the municipal affairs of this geographical area of the policies of their home governments. It will work, of course, only if each and every national section co-operates actively in furtherance of this policy. A mere passive acquiescence in the policy is useless. Moreover, active leadership of the communities to the desired end is imperative. Miraculous almost as it has been, the integrity of Settlement régime remains as yet fundamentally unimpaired. Despite all pressures and impediments to full Municipal control in the certain areas of the Settlement, and notwithstanding all appearances, the vital fact remains that the war has been kept out of our camp.

Successful Adjustment

The Settlement has so far creditably adjusted itself, without sacrifice of the fundamentals of its system of government, to the pressures of war policies in Asia. The internationally organized city of Tangier has succumbed to the conditions of war beyond its gates. The fate of that city serves as a timely reminder that the International Settlement of Shanghai has remained to preserve itself against that fate. Despite all the challenges and perils that have beset this hundred-year old city, the ancient sanction of its existence has retained its validity even to this day. That sanction is the subordinating of national dominance and exclusiveness to an international inclusiveness and interdependence.

The key to the life of the Settlement has been the realization by outside parties, dealing with the Settlement as an object of their policies, that its welfare and prosperity stand and fall with the maintenance of its international character. If any single nation should overpower and propose to run in its own exclusive interest this city of Shanghai, all the special advantages of Shanghai's peculiar situation would be lost.

But, strangely enough, though with commendable ingenuity adapting itself to "war" policies, the Settlement is in imminent danger of failing to make a similar saving adjustment to "peaceable" policies as they are being urgently and strongly expressed today in Japan's demand for greater influence in the civil and municipal life of the Settlement. The most urgent problem that today faces the International Settlement of Shanghai is this very imminent danger of an unbridgeable rift in purely civic affairs between the Japanese section of our community on the one hand and the British and American sections on the other. To the solution of this problem it is vital that there should, at once be bent counsels of imagination, moderation, tolerance and compromise on the part of the leaders of these communities.

Japanese Community

The voice of the Japanese community, insisting upon its right to an increasing prominence in the management of our civic society, has today attained an ominous stridency. The danger signals are flying and we ignore them at the peril of creating for the first time a situation which these three communities have very wisely avoided throughout the whole of the Settlement's past history.

What, basically, is the Japanese community asking of their fellow-communities? Fundamentally, it is stated to be that no one community shall over-dominate and dictate in municipal affairs. The official statement of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association issued on December 24, 1940, is that:

"It does not aim at the monopoly of the Settlement administration by taking over the position of the British, but aims at the improvement as well as internationalization of the administration, as was clarified on the occasion of the last election and Ratepayers' Meeting, so that residents of all nationalities may have equal participation in the administration and equal benefit for their trade and living."

That is a statement with which their fellow communities can have no quarrel, since it asseverates what is essential in the Settlement's character. The Japanese plea asserts itself as being for a larger measure of Japanese participation in the administration of the Settlement, i.e., an increase in Japanese Councillors, and for the exercise of this greater voice in municipal affairs to the end of achieving reforms in the machinery of the administration, including the finance and tax systems, and to effect a break from the static and fettering hold which they assert an antiquated charter (the Land Regulations) has on the municipal life of the Settlement.

Important Plea

In considering this plea, it is important that the British, American, and other national communities should again remind themselves that a break with the static condition of municipal affairs imposed in matters fundamental by the limitations of the Land Regulations had ten years ago become the declared aim and policy of the Settlement. The Feetham reforms of 1930 were to liberalize the municipal system in its fundamental aspects, including a more liberal voting enfranchisement and an increase of Councillors. These reforms thus aimed to concede much that the Japanese community asserts it is asking for.

Where, then, is the difficulty? It lies precisely in the fact that the ostensible aims of the Japanese community are suspected to veil and to abet Japan in achieving its national and sovereign aims in China and in the Settlement. What the Japanese community suspects of the British and American community in municipal affairs is what the other national communities precisely charge the Japanese with, namely, the subordination of local to national aims. It is essential, therefore, to the recovery of mutual trust and harmony between the Japanese community and other national communities that both sides should be able to disabuse their minds of the fear that municipal politics are being utilized to subserve national ends.

The Japanese community, on its part, cannot plead that it is guiltless of the creation of this fear, since the official pronouncement of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association refers to the "inseparable connection of interests within Shanghai with the strategic considerations of Japan's war in China", and to the effect the Settlement administration has on Japanese operations against Chungking. Furthermore, the statement ties up the Japanese community's civic aims with the national aim of renditing the Settlement to the Nanking Government.

Practical Measures

What practical measures shall furnish the earnest of this mutual endeavour on the part primarily of the two communities, the Japanese and the Anglo-American, to remove existing suspicions and to maintain for the assurance of the continued welfare of this Settlement that ancient foundation of harmonious international co-operation? Is it not for the Japanese, for they have the greatest actual power to make local means subserve national ends, to give the assurances that such is not their avowed aim? The earliest token, therefore, is assuredly required from the Japanese community in the form of an urgent claim on their own authorities for the restoration of local civil control, in replacement of national military control, over the area of the Settlement North of the Soochow Creek in which they mostly reside.

In addition they must insist that no satisfactory reforms can be achieved which neglect the social evils condoned by Japanese authority in the Chinese-populated Outside Roads Areas; evils which that same authority is instant in preventing in the Japanese-populated areas of Shanghai. If no mention is made in this regard of the Chinese community, it is because for all effective purposes the influence of that community in furthering national government policies in the Settlement is already almost completely neutralized. In any overtly organized way, the Chinese community is largely quiescent in national political expression, and it is well that its leaders too should emphasize to their constituency the necessity of a continued divorcement of civic from national politics.

Assurances Necessary

Simultaneously British and American assurances must be given that all truly local aims and objects of the Japanese community will be given the most earnest and sincere consideration. Given such mutual assurances among the several communities there is then no need for the "technicality" of the Land Regulations to stand in the way of necessary reforms in the municipal administration. That technicality, fundamentally, is that there shall, by our local acts, be no further abridgement of the degree of Chinese sovereignty in respect of the Settlement which the letter of that ancient charter acknowledges and signifies. The essential of the preservation of China's sovereignty is fundamental to what is urged here. China is sovereign of the Settlement soil. Furthermore, ultimately in municipal affairs, too, the sovereignty of China in the Settlement is unquestioned.

Judge Feetham was unequivocal in that insistence. For the time being, however, and consistent with the fundamental policy here urged of the exclusion of any national governmental direction of local affairs, no appeal can or should be made either to Chungking or to Nanking to abridge the Land Regulations.

Local Measure

The reforms should, it is suggested, be introduced as a purely local measure by the several purely civil bodies representative of the national communities and be municipally documented—by the Council's acceptance thereof—in an agreement made purely between the international citizens themselves, to which no National Government officially shall be a party, and which therefore does not in any way technically affect the present Land Regulations. The trend of the "Agreement of Reforms" should be, first, to increase the influence of the Chinese population in municipal affairs and, secondly, more correctly to proportion the influence in municipal affairs of the foreign communities. The aim is to revert to those objects envisaged by Judge Feetham and approved by the foreign community ten years ago, viz: "to develop, during the transition period, a genuine system of international partnership in the common interests of China and of the different foreign nations represented in the Settlement." With Judge Feetham it is asked: "Is it too much to hope that the communities will combine to remove the difficulties and anomalies which have hitherto hampered the operation of the Settlement system and diminished its usefulness?"

General Tanaka Dies

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

General Kunishage Tanaka, retired, died at his home last night of heart disease. He was 72 years old.

The deceased had been presiding the Meirinkai Association, membership of which comprises retired government officials, after his retirement from the military service in 1929.

His career included significant posts such as military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, Commander of the Imperial Guard Division, Commander of the Formosan Army and member of the Supreme War Council.—Domei.

More Measle Cases Here in January

Commissioner of Public Health Issues Report For Past Month

No communicable diseases were evidenced in epidemic form in January last according to a report of the Commissioner of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipal Council released for publication yesterday describing the health situation in the International Settlement as being "unusually quiet." More cases of measles were notified than during the previous month, but the actual numbers remain relatively small, it was stated.

The yearly examination of Chinese sweetmeats was undertaken near the occurrence of the Chinese lunar New Year holidays. Of 564 samples examined five or 0.88 per cent. were found to contain harmful mineral pigments which is the lowest percentage of adulterated samples recorded. No arsenical colours were detected and no gross addition of litharge was found.

It is considered that these results reflect the progressive improvement brought about by the efforts of the department over several years to eliminate harmful colouring matters from these articles.

One hundred and forty-seven foreign births were recorded during the month under review including 124 residents of the Settlement, the birth rate being 20.68 per mille and 92 per cent. of the resident births being Japanese. Among Chinese 1,091 births were recorded of which 940 were residents.

During the month there were 63 deaths among the foreign residents of which ten were German Jewish refugees, 27 non-Chinese Asiatics, 22 Japanese, one Filipino and four Indians. The death rate was 10.51 per mille and the major causes of death were tuberculosis, cancers, pneumonia, senility and diseases of the heart.

Kidnapping Suspects In Court

Many Daring Crimes Said Committed

Eleven charges of kidnapping and robbery were made yesterday in the First Special District Court by the Settlement police against 10 men, most of whom are believed to be former members of Chinese military units, not affiliated with Chungking, operating in or near the Shanghai area. The men were arrested last winter but only after making careful investigations were the police able to frame charges against them yesterday. In view of the complicated nature of the cases, the judge postponed the hearing *sine die* and remanded all accused in custody again.

It was revealed by the prosecution that most of the crimes were committed last year. The daring crimes to their credit include the kidnapping of Mr. Hsu Pu-sun, the well known gold bar merchant and of Dr. Chu Ho-kao, the well-known Chinese physician who was carried away from his office on July 24 of last year. It was alleged also that they were responsible for the kidnapping of Mr. Sun Chi-tsai, proprietor of the Hui Chung Hotel, Hankow Road on October 31 of last year. Several other kidnappings were mentioned.

On October 9 of last year, it was further alleged, they were responsible for the theft of more than $9,500 from a steward of the U.B. Brewery in Mapai Road near Gordon Road. They stole more than $2,000 from the occupants of a house at 20, Lane 691 Haining Road on December 8 of last year, it was said.

Chinese Admit Recruits For Air Force

The Central Aviation Academy of Chungking (Ningpo branch) is admitting cadets by examination and all suitable Chinese young men may file applications, according to a Chinese report from Ningpo. Admission of pilots and apprentices will be closed on March 20, while applications for mechanics will not be accepted later than the end of this month.

Able-bodied Chinese youths aged between 17 and 21, possessing junior middle school certificates, may take the examinations for military pilots. Those aged between 12 and 15 and who have graduated from higher primary schools may enter the school as apprentices. Those graduates from the civil engineering departments of colleges or universities who are aged below 30 may apply for the posts of aeronautical engineers or mechanics.

36 Gamblers Arrested

Making a surprise raid on the quarters of the Foo Foong Flour Mill in Mokanshan Road at 10 a.m. yesterday, detectives from the Pootoo Road police station arrested 36 Chinese workers for gambling on the premises. All the accused were playing dominoes at the time of their arrest. They will face the First Special District Court, this morning.

Ladies' Night at U.C. Tuesday Evening Club

Entertaining Lecture by Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy

The Committee of the Union Church Tuesday Evening Club provided a most interesting programme for its monthly meeting on Tuesday evening last, the occasion being the Club's annual Ladies' Night. Mr. W. Charters, chairman of the Committee, presided at the supper which preceded the lecture, the members and their guests numbering about 50.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, who, with the aid of a number of beautifully coloured films, gave the audience a vivid description of the many places visited during a personal tour through India. Quoting from various authorities the speaker emphasized the vastness of the country the comsopolitan nature of the population, and referred to the many problems which must arise in the government of such a land.

Remarking that "early Indian history is very sketchy and that orthodox Hindu history first began to be recorded in India 3,000 years before Christ," Mr. McCarthy told how the Persians ruled that part of the East until Alexander came and saw and conquered, and how the Mongols under Genghis Khan swept over the land. Whispers of the land of Ind had reached Europe from various sources, and the intrepid seafarers of that day set forth in their small vessels, aided by the meagre information they possessed of deep-sea navigation, and facing difficulty and danger, in the hope that they might reach their goal and bring back tidings of the discovery of this strange land. What names these records hold—Christopher Columbus, who mistakenly thought he had reached India when actually he had arrived at the shores of America; Vasco De Gama, who really did arrive in India after an extensive voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, and who on his return set sail once more with an armada of 20 vessels and founded Portuguese colonies, of which Goa remains to this day. English adventurers followed their example, but some of these also erred, and, passing off their route, found themselves at Sumatra.

In the early part of the seventeenth century trade was developed in India by the East Indies Company, and for many years company rule continued. Historians generally agree that the year 1756 saw the beginning of the British Empire in the East, and from that time affairs were taken out of the control of private individuals and companies and administered by Government officials.

A Bulwark of the Empire

Today India is one of the great integral parts of the Empire, providing a mammoth market for both exports and imports, a bulwark of support to the Mother Country, and a mighty and powerful ally. Side by side with government-controlled areas are the Native States, each of which has its independent ruler—Prince, Maharajah, or lesser dignity. So vast is the country and so varied the peoples comprising the population, that there are some 222 dialects or languages spoken; and of this population almost 90 per cent. is rural, agriculture standing far in advance of all other means of livelihood.

A Land of Varied Beauty

Entering India by way of Bombay, Mr. McCarthy showed some excellent films of the country's architecture, and considerable attention was given to the beauties of the Taj Mahal. The North-West frontier and Khyber Pass received considerable attention, the rugged scenery in the vicinity of the Pass, which, in spite of improvement in the modes of transport, still having a fascination for those who revel in the rugged works of nature.

The demonstration of applause which marked the close of the lecture was renewed when the Chairman, following some appreciative comments by Dr. Couper Patrick, who himself has some personal memories of some of the places visited, thanked Mr. McCarthy for providing a most delightful evening.

THE Central Military Officers Training Corps of the new Nanking regime has started recruiting cadets in many districts in occupied areas, according to the "Central China Daily News." Colonel Liu Shih-tze has been appointed the recruiting officer in the Shanghai area and he will soon establish his office here after negotiations.

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Shantung General Goes Over to Nanking

Allegiance Switched By Gen. Li Chang-kiang

It was reported by the "Central China Daily News" yesterday that General Li Chang-kiang, the Chungking-appointed Vice Commander-in-chief of guerillas operating in the Shantung, Kiangsu and Anhwei areas had gone over to Nanking. By pleding allegiance to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, he has become the Commander of the First Route Army under the new regime.

It was claimed that his men numbered about 30,000. He assumed his new duties under the new régime in Taichow in Kiangsu on February 13 and following the inauguration ceremony, he sent out several telegrams, including the ones to Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek, in both of which he set forth his idea of making peace with Japan.

In the report, General Li was quoted as criticizing General Han Deh-ching, Chungking-appointed governor of Kiangsu, under whom he has been fighting the Japanese for four years. No reaction was noticed in the Chinese press in sympathy with Chungking published in Shanghai yesterday towards this new political development.

Negotiations for changing General Li's allegiance had been conducted for many months through Mr. Miao Ping, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan of the new régime. General Li sent a representative to see Mr. Miao first, it was said. It was also stated that when the recently disarmed "New Fourth Route Army" fled to Kiangsu, General Li's men fought hard.

Gangsters Get Away with Loot, Miss Pistol

Approximately $2,300 in clothing, valuables and cash were taken by an armed gang of three robbers yesterday morning when they raided 5 Rue Montauban where they entered Room E and held up several persons, robbing them of everything they could lay their hands on.

The manager of the office was searched by the miscreants, but they failed to find his pistol. At the same time, he was afraid to pull out his fire arm, being afraid that this would entail danger to others present in the room.

The crime was reported to the French Police about fifteen minutes after the robbers had decamped with the loot and a party of police attended, but no arrests were made.

The appearance of police near the premises of the Union Mobiliere bank started rumours going and it was thought that it had been robbed.

Took Girls' Coat In Cinema

Another crook, who preyed upon members of the numerous girl guide societies in Shanghai was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court yesterday.

Lu started his criminal career on February 10 when he summoned Miss Yeo Li-tseng from the Fee Ling Guide Society in Yunan Road to the Paradise Ballroom. They danced and later went to cinema but taking the chance offered by darkness he stole the girl's coat valued at $300. He was arrested with ease in a hotel and the coat was recovered. During his detention in the court, however, the police found out that he was responsible for another similar crime this time victimizing Miss Lo Fang of another guide society in Kwangsi Road. She was summoned to a hotel where she was stripped of her coat and long gown.

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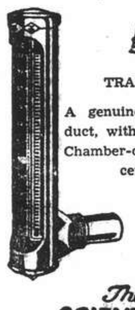

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Religious Education:
Christian Teaching in Schools

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On February 17 AVERAGE requested elucidation on religious teaching in State-aided schools; also on the statement that many universities in the democracies are teaching totalitarian doctrines.

The English "Month" for September 1940 quotes "The Times" as demanding that in the New Europe "Christian teaching shall be made fully available in all places of education supported by the State, and that it shall be given by duly qualified and believing teachers." Pius XI in his encyclical on Education gives some pointers on this thorny problem:

"Let no one say that in a nation where there are different religious beliefs it is impossible to provide for public instruction otherwise than by neutral schools. In such a case it becomes the duty of the State to leave free scope to the initiative of the Church and the family, while giving them such assistance as justice demands. That this can be done to the full satisfaction of families and to the advantage of education and of public peace and tranquillity, is clear from the actual experience of some countries comprising different religious denominations."

The simplest solution, of course, would be Church unity, the condition that existed before the 16th century.

The foundation of the American political system is a religious affirmation: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." To accept that foundation stone a man had to believe in God; he had to believe that God is the creator, that consequently men are God's creatures and therefore dependent upon Him; that they have certain inalienable rights which come to them, not from any State, any party, any parliament, or as the result of the will of any majority, but directly from God Himself, and that, therefore, no majority vote, no dictator, no State, no power on earth can ever legitimately take them away, for they are rooted eternally in God. This is the very basis of American democracy, and these truths were accepted by its founders as self-evident. Are they self-evident today? I do not say in the totalitarian states, but even in democratic America? Because of a century of non-religious education in our country, the answer is "No." "I suppose," says Parsons in "Which Way, Democracy," "that ninety out of a hundred political and social theorists in our universities would agree with Professor Harold Faulkner that they are not true today, that for those who made the American Revolution it was just good propaganda and of course not based on reality."

Because of the baneful influence of John Dewey positivism is rampant in today's American education. Its fundamental axiom is that nothing is certain that cannot be verified by the measurement of physical science: the test tube, the balance. Moral and ethical principles, the ideas of right and justice and goodness: all are abstract ideas that cannot be so measured and hence, it is said, are not certain. It is hard to weigh God or get the infinite into a test tube. But if there is no God for sure, then it is not sure that there are any inalienable rights. If there is no absolute right and wrong, if moral principles are subject to change, how do you know Hitler is not doing right instead of wrong? Maybe your notions on the matter are merely out of date. At least the dictators have as much right as the Deweys to say you may be wrong. An article in "Harper's" for last September by Mortimer J. Adler pillories the leading schools of education in the country: Columbia, Chicago, California and Harvard, as being the fountain heads from which this poison of positivism, of materialism wells forth. And from them elementary, secondary and university school teachers in every state of the Union are going forth to teach or to imply and insinuate these stupefying, anti-democratic doctrines, which the totalitarians are, as has been said, putting into practice. "By their fruits you shall know them."

"When the school ignores religion," says Dr. Weigle of Yale, "it conveys to children the suggestion that religion is without truth or value." In the early days of America all schools were controlled by the churches. The various sects were, it is true, warring among themselves as to what particular brand of Christianity should be taught in the schools. The proposal that doctrinal instruction be dropped was finally accepted, though not without storms of protest. That was in 1840. In a few generations the average American began to believe that it had been the intention of the founders of the republic—which it wasn't—that the schools should be completely free from all religious colouring, that education belonged by and large to the State. Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini have made a lot of thoughtful persons today see the danger of that principle. If godless education continues in the democracies the schools are merely preparing the way for almost universal godless states in the future. The solution? Union now among those who recognize that Christianity is at the basis of true democracy.

ELUCIDATOR.

Nanking, Feb. 20.

The Casino Scheme:
Proposal Clarified

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On turning to the correspondence column of your issue of February 14, I was astounded to read the letter signed by JACK VICTIM in opposition to my suggestion that the Shanghai Municipal Council license a casino in the Settlement. Although it has been a few days since I first read that letter, I cannot yet get the gist of it. It is so full of frightfulness and insulting remarks that I concluded it was not worth a reply. It is obvious from the tone of his letter that JACK VICTIM is one of the following: (1) Either he has some connection with one of the joints now operating on the outside roads or the place that is scheduled to commence business in a few days, or, (2) he must have lost heavily in some of the joints and signed for more than he is able to pay and the shroffs are getting in his hair, which makes him bitter against all forms of gambling, above board or otherwise, to such an extent that he thinks nothing of insulting a well-meaning citizen, who is trying for the good of the community. In my estimation, he must belong to the former as he appears to me true to type.

However, for the benefit of the average ratepayer, I am going to clarify my proposal that the Council license a casino in the Settlement so that the taxpayers may either be relieved of a large percentage of their present taxes or be free from them altogether.

In the first place, I proposed that the Council license a casino in the Settlement, "to be run under the strict supervision of the Council." By this I meant that the Council should devise a means of eliminating those who cannot afford to gamble from gaining admission into the casino. The games are to be run strictly on a cash basis and under no circumstances are they to allow a patron to sign a chit. All drinks, food and even conveyance to and from the casino to be paid for by the patrons, nothing to be given away free, thus automatically preventing those that cannot afford it from frequenting the place. These are generalities to be discussed by the Council, and if this system is strictly adhered to, I am sure that the casino will be packed full every day by the best people in town, those that really count and can lose thousands without batting an eye, thus paying for their enjoyment for the alleviation of their more unfortunate brethren. You would be surprised at the number of people who could really afford to gamble and yet do not go to any of the joints on the outside roads for fear that they will not return home but instead be held somewhere along Yu Yuen or Jessfield Roads for a heavy ransom.

From what I have seen of the gambling on the outside roads, I estimate that the Council would benefit to the extent of ten to fifteen million dollars yearly, and that, my friends, is a handsome sum for any community.

JACK HIGH

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Cinema Reservations:
New Scheme Criticized

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I would like to say a few words concerning MR. R. K. BUTLER's letter to you. In it he says that from Saturday all reservations are to be taken up two hours in advance of the performance. Now this is a down right shame, for one makes a reservation to assure himself of a seat and thus save the journey to the theatre to get it. But if what R.K.B. writes comes to effect, then everyone reserving a seat has to go to the theatre twice, once to get the ticket, and the other to see the performance.

I think he should try some other system, for I don't see why the whole public should be made to suffer by the faults of a minority.

DISGUSTED BILLY

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

BY SAPAJOU

Mr. George Krainukov

Staff Cameraman for Universal Newsreel leaving shortly for the United States.

Americans Flock to Insult Hitler

Full Advantage Taken of German Offer; Fuehrer's Funeral Broadcast Asked

New York, Feb. 20.

Americans are taking such advantage of a German offer allowing them to insult Chancellor Adolf Hitler by collect cablegram that the Radio Corporation of America yesterday was forced to double its telephone operating staff to four.

Last Friday the German radio broadcast an announcement inviting critical messages to be sent collect to Berlin. There was only one limitation, communications must be limited to 25 words.

"Don't spare your criticism," said the German announcer, "of course any praise will be gladly received too."

The offer was renewed again yesterday. Enthusiastic Americans bombarded R.C.A. offices with messages.

One messaged asked that Chancellor Hitler's funeral be broadcast as soon as possible. Several others requested eyewitness descriptions of R.A.F. bombing raids on Germany. Others wanted to know German peace aims.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
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Medium wave: 214m., 1,400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect.)
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. French National Relief (3rd part).
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English. André Mathieu—a little musical prodigy.
9.30 Concert:

Modern Russian music.

Scriabine: Piano solos; W. Rachmaninoff: Polka; Tschaikovsky: Melody; Borodin: Scherzo; Balakirev: Islamey; Seroff: The hostile power; Gretchaninoff: Wedding songs; Rimsky-Korsakoff: The Prophet; Rimsky-Korsakoff: The rose and the nightingale; Rachmaninoff: My beloved field; Moussorgsky: The song of the flea; Balakirev: Georgian song; Glinka: Persian song; Moussorgsky: Songs and dances of Death. Tcherepnine: Oh, quiet summer night.

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WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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To-day's Programme

12.00 Dance Music
12.30 Vocal Selections from Operas and Operettas
12.45 **News in English**
1.00 News in Chinese
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "Money for Nothing," a B.B.C. Recorded Sketch
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai Dialects, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music" by Professor Wei Chungloh at 5.00 p.m.
6.30 News in Hindustani
7.00 Italian Programme
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 **News in English**
8.20 "Politics and Policy." A Talk by A. Morley
8.30 **XCDN Concert Hall**
(1) "The Fair Maid of Perth—Suite—Bizet
(2) "L'Epreuve d'Amour—Mozart, arr. Ludwig Seitz
9.00 Relay of B.B.C. News (conditions permitting) B.B.C. Programme announcements.
9.30 "A New English Journey," by J. B. Priestley and D. G. Bridson, a B.B.C. Recorded Programme
10.30 Dance Music
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.30 Russian Programme
11.50-12.00 Dance Music

Foreign Language Broadcasts

CHINESE.—(Mandarin) every day at 1 and 5.20 except Sunday.
CHINESE.—(Shanghai dialect) every day at 6 except Sunday.
CZECH.—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., at 2.
FRENCH.—Every day at 7.30 except Sunday.
GERMAN.—Every day at 1.30 and 11.
GREEK.—Saturday at 1.15.
HINDUSTANI.—Every day at 6.30 except Sunday.
HUNGARIAN.—Sunday at 5.30.
ITALIAN.—Friday at 7.
NETHERLANDS.—Tuesday at 7.
POLISH.—Monday and Thursday at 7
RUSSIAN.—Every night at 11.30.
SPANISH.—Saturday at 7.

British Food Relief Subsidies £82,000,000

London, Feb. 20.

The Ministry of Food has disclosed that subsidies to cheapen food for the poorest people are now costing £82,000,000 annually.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 21, 1871

A gentleman who has lately returned from Sunkiang informs us that the marble slab marking the vault where the foreign officers killed at or near that city, were buried, has been removed; and that Gen. Ward's grave has been covered over with earth, so as to resemble an ordinary native mound. Those who know the spot will remember that Gen. Ward's coffin was first placed in the grounds of the Confucian temple; but was subsequently removed by the Chinese to a field, where it seems to be much neglected.

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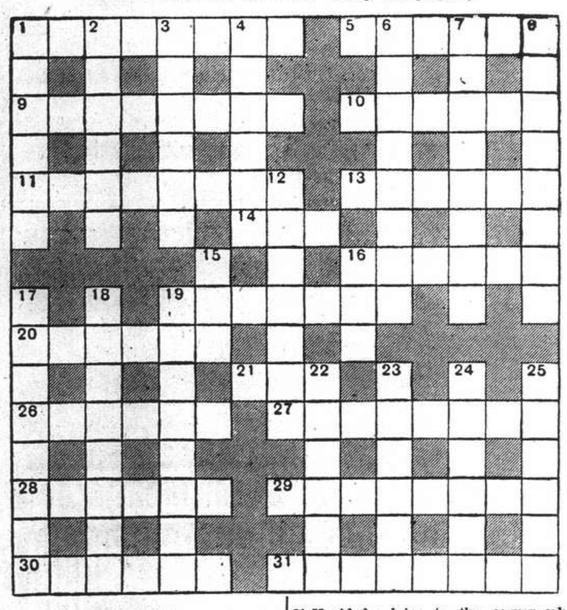

ACROSS

1 Suitable direction to the Court of Chancery? (8)
5 Pleased with (two words—4, 2)
9 High-coloured (8)
10 Soldiers often get shelter in this wood (6)
11 This may come from half the choir (having a prejudice against telephones?) (8)
13 The Indian crocodile (6)
14 Part of 12 down (3)
16 Lands that owe their origin to water (6)
19 Not of one colour (7)
20 This means many to a poet (6)
21 Town of N. Africa (3)
26 Air port (6)
27 In one way does not sound a very satisfying joint for a carpenter with a good appetite (8)
28 Wine (6)
29 Made secure if not safe (8)
30 This animal, Sir, gives sound acknowledgment of an order at sea (6)
31 Unaided advice to the carver who finds a difficulty in making the joint go round (8)

DOWN

1 Prohibited but not for good (6)
2 Discount (6)
3 Receive (6)
4 French revolutionary (6)
6 With time to spare (8)
7 Deputy (8)
8 Obviously his art is no use for the present (8)
12 Stung to anger (7)
15 A carrier of building material (3)
16 Reversed end of 29 across (3)
17 These animals are at home on land or in water (8)
18 The sort of food to keep (8)
19 Many a hog can break up this wood (8)
22 Foreign soldier (6)
23 Toy with a suggestion of winning at cribbage (6)
24 Red Indian (6)
25 She always appears more than a lady (6)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 2, Outpost; 8, Wood; 9, Hilary; 10, Lotto; 11, Carmel; 12, Renown; 13, Echo; 14, Arun; 16, Main; 17, Eclogue; 18, Asps; 21, Nags; 22, Caramel; 24, Seth; 25, Mild; 27, Nada; 28, Random; 29, Afloat; 30, Incog; 31, Codlin; 32, Daub; 33, Dempsey. DOWN: 1, Mohair; 2, Odd man; 3, Toll; 4, Optical; 5, Thoroughly; 6, Clansmen; 7, Brawling; 15, Bear in mind; 19, Sheraton; 20, Schedule; 23, Modicum; 25, Melody; 26, League; 29, Ages.

CHINA HONG LIST 1941

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All firms, institutions, missions, diplomatic, consulates, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs, arranged alphabetically.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms listed alphabetically with the firm's name. If you wish to find the address of a foreign company with local representation, or the agent of a particular motor-car, cosmetic, or radio, look up this list.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings. A list of apartment houses is a valuable feature of this section.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of mercantile marine officers.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

STREET DIRECTORY.—The streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices, and stores.

DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS—of all nationalities and their stations.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—The foreign residents of Shanghai, and many Chinese, listed alphabetically, with their private addresses.

HONG LISTS.—The principal cities and ports, from Harbin to Canton, with foreign firms, institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents in the above cities and ports.

MISSIONS.—Classfied alphabetically by provinces. Under the names of the provinces are given the towns where missions are established, with resident missionaries' list. This is divided into two sections: (1) Protestants; (2) Roman Catholics.

MISSIONARIES WHO'S WHO.—Alphabetical lists of Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries.

MAP OF SHANGHAI.—From Kiangwan to Lunghwa and the Hungjao Aerodrome to Pootung (65 by 32 inches).

With map of Shanghai $27; without map $25

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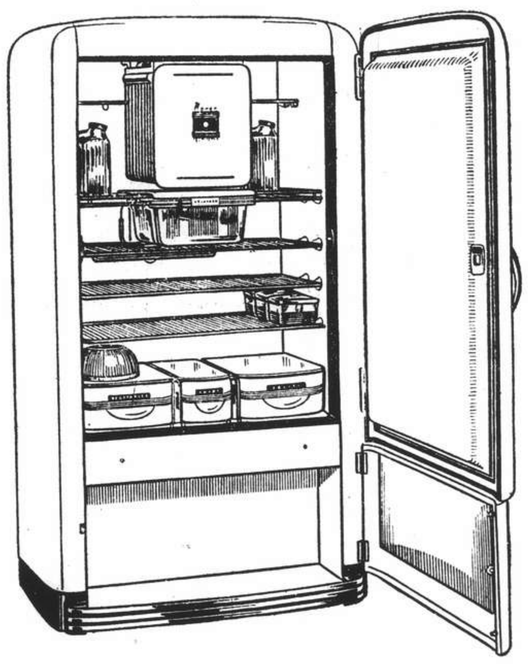

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

MORE PEACE TALK

When Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Japanese Information Board, announced Japan's readiness to mediate in conflicts in any part of the world it was not thought that he was doing anything but speaking off the record. With the fact that Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, has addressed a special message to Mr. Anthony Eden offering to take whatever action is needed to restore normal conditions, not only in the Far East, but anywhere in the world, the whole matter assumes very considerable significance. One of the parties to the Triple Alliance, with the rest of which Great Britain is at war, has come forward with an offer to mediate. It is alleged that this has been done without prior consultation with Germany, but the infiltration of Nazis into Japan's highest quarters is such that it is difficult to believe that this offer was not made with the foreknowledge of Germans in Japan if not in Berlin. The reports of the offer, it is true, gave the German spokesman in Berlin the opportunity to declare that it was generally the weaker party which sought the services of a mediator, but in this connection it is important to note that this talk of mediation did not originate in Britain, but comes from a country having important contractual relations with her enemy.

It is declared in London that the offer will receive due consideration, but that it is extremely improbable that Great Britain will change her policy which demands that a victory for the democratic forces of the world shall precede any talks of peace. Contrary to what the "Miyako Shimbun" may say on the matter Japan is definitely not qualified to mediate in the European war. Allied as she is with Germany and Italy it is clearly impossible for her to play the part of an honest broker, quite apart from the fact that the present is no time for endeavouring to negotiate a peace which on the face of it would amount to a temporary compromise and the prelude for yet another war. It is confidently expected that Great Britain will reply in some such terms to the message from the Japanese Foreign Minister. The German military machine has got to be put out of business once and for all, before there can be any real prospects of a durable peace.

Quite naturally there will be much speculation as to why this offer was made at this juncture. Hitler, himself, is apparently doing the astonishing thing of keeping the promise he made last year, when he appealed to Great Britain to return to reason, that he would make no more peace overtures. That would not, however, prevent either of his allies doing the job for him, and when the situation in Europe is taken into consideration, when it is realized that Hitler has to make gigantic efforts to force the issue, or remain in a state of stalemate while his Italian ally is being hammered, and Britain's war potential continually increases, it is obvious that his desire for peace is infinitely greater than Great Britain's. Nothing, it must be emphasized, would serve Hitler's ends at the present moment better than that Britain should consent to negotiate a peace which would only serve to reduce this war to a dress rehearsal for another to come a few years later in which he could hope to avoid the mistakes which have marked his conduct of this struggle.

It is not difficult to conceive the widespread plotting which peace now would render possible. It would mean that the democracies would live under the continual shadow of war while the Tripartite Alliance could perfect its plans for a great, and what they would hope would be a final, successful stroke. That must not be allowed to occur. This war which was not of Britain's seeking must be fought to the bitter end. Mr. Churchill has assured the world that there shall be no compromise. Britain owes it to herself, to her Empire, and to all the democracies that this menace which Hitler has built up shall be destroyed. In that, and in that alone can peace be secured and maintained. By that, and by that alone will it be made possible for humanity to continue to live in freedom and work out the destiny which is before it. It is idle now to talk of peace when there can be no such thing providing any degree of permanence.

IN N. E. AFRICA

While the British forces in Libya are making preparations for the final invasion of Tripolitania, during which time there must necessarily be a lull in hostilities, British and Ethiopian forces are active in north-east Africa. In Eritrea after the capture of Agordat the next point to be dealt with was Keren, which has natural defences the surmounting of which may take some time. The town it is reported is already invested on two sides, but its general situation is such that, if the Italians do decide to make a stand there, they may prove somewhat of an obstacle. In Abyssinia, Ethiopian troops which have been under training by the British for some months past, and are now under British leadership have been making considerable headway in the Gondar and Amhara areas, north and south of Lake Tsana, with the result that they have penetrated deeply into the country, and are now within 150 miles of Addis Ababa, which means that, since they started the invasion less than a month ago, they have progressed nearly two hundred miles from the western border of Ethiopia. This has been done through exceptionally rough country, where there are still very few roads and where the going has been very difficult.

In addition to the Ethiopians who have received training in modern warfare, the natives are reported to be rising in the wake of the invaders, and what may appear now to be a movement of comparatively few men will in the course of a few weeks develop into a regular torrent of onslaught on the retreating Italians. Indeed, with comparatively little more progress in Gondar and Amhara, domination of the Italian roads connecting Addis Ababa with Eritrea will come under British control, making the withdrawal of the Italians more than a little difficult, and forcing them to depend upon the Addis Ababa-Jibuti railway which in all probability is even now the main thoroughfare for the transport of Italian men and materials to the coast.

Further south along the Abyssinian-Kenya-Italian Somaliland border, movements have not been so rapid. It will be remembered that shortly after Italy entered the war, Italian forces sought to drive southward into Kenya, and did indeed make some progress until held up by the difficulty of the terrain, and the growing resistance of the colonial troops who had retired to places more conveniently to be defended. Since then they have been very considerably reinforced, have driven the Italians out of the positions they captured, and have in turn been able to commence an invasion of Italian Somaliland. In that territory the British appear to have got as far as the Juba River, which runs parallel with the border, but some twenty miles inside. Here the Italians might be able to make a stand on the east bank of the river, though if the report is correct that the Italians have been driven out of Mfudu, then it may be possible for the British easily to force passage across the river.

That the British are moving as rapidly as possible may be taken for granted, for the quicker they can clear up the situation in north-east Africa the sooner will they be able to transfer their forces to Egypt in readiness to reinforce the opposition to any attempt which Hitler may seek to make in the Near East. From the scanty reports to hand it seems as if the Italians in this portion of Africa have been making a sturdier fight than their compatriots in Libya, though it must be admitted that isolated units in that area particularly at such places as Giarabub are still holding out against the British forces which have invested their positions. That will avail them little in north-east Africa, for supplies are the deciding factor, and as these diminish the possibility of continued Italian resistance must dwindle accordingly.

Futile Policy

Terrorists yesterday morning invaded the Central Reserve Bank at the corner of Kiukiang Road and the Bund. They threw several bombs, two of which did not explode, and the others of which caused a certain amount of damage. They attempted to shoot the manager of the bank, but he fortunately escaped unscathed. The only victim of their attack was a Chinese watchman who courageously attempted to prevent their get-away. The episode is a very sorry commentary upon the policy of the Chinese national government in Chungking, if, as is generally supposed, their agents were responsible for the attack. This sort of terrorism will do little more than encourage the Chungking Government's opponents. It is the kind of thing that will make the Chinese who is not properly anchored to any political belief, begin to doubt the justice of his own cause. If it is necessary to bomb and otherwise terrorize out of existence an organization sponsored by the "enemy," why should "patriots" put themselves in a position in which they may be shot down by a neutral police force, and create a disturbance which has the most serious effects upon business houses in the vicinity of the outrage? There is absolutely nothing which can excuse such an outrage as was perpetrated against the Central Reserve Bank in Shanghai yesterday. Senseless attempts at killing off the opponents of the national government or sympathizers with Japan, will get the Chinese people nowhere, and may prove to be a great embarrassment to China's best friends.

A Good Suggestion

Quite the most interesting suggestion as to the best method of signifying the great admiration which Britons have for the gallantry displayed by the Greeks in their resistance and defeat of Italian invasion, is that at the end of the war Great Britain should return the Elgin marbles to Greece. It will be remembered that Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, diplomatist and art collector, was from 1799 to 1802 envoy extraordinary at the Porte. It was while he was in Constantinople that he formed the plan of removing from Athens the celebrated sculptures of the Parthenon which he purchased for £50,000. At the time his doing so was censured by some as sheer vandalism, while by others doubts were expressed as to the artistic value of many of the marbles. Fortunately there are no doubts about the latter nowadays, though there are many strongly of the opinion that the marbles should never have been removed from Greece and that the best place for them would be on the historic structure from which they were taken. There may be some doubt about that, for time and weather has done much to those sculptures still *in situ* which those Lord Elgin removed have escaped. In 1816 Lord Elgin sold his collection to the British Museum where they have remained ever since. Somewhere near the beginning of the war a sensation was caused by an allegation that in attempting to restore the marbles some damage had been done to them. Fortunately that has proved not to be the case, and the marbles are said to be as good as ever they were. There will undoubtedly be very great support for returning them to their rightful owners, for though Lord Elgin obtained them by purchase, it is clear that in this day and age sentiment requires that they should go back to Greece, and to send them back as a gesture of admiration for the manner in which the Greeks are acquitting themselves will commend itself to all who admire a nation's courage.

STRAY NOTES

Feb. 18.—Cold weather always seems to attract ducks into the inland waters near towns, and the past week has given me some interesting moments in consequence: as an example I would mention my last visit to the Dabchicks—Mr. and Mrs. Podgy. As this pair have been very shy recently, I approached their pond by a circuitous route, screening myself behind grave-mounds etc. .... and was rewarded by hearing (long before I got a view) the thin piping, "Pip-pip-pip" which Mr. P. gives to reassure his nervous wife every time he goes three yards away from the home reeds. By the time I was near enough to see the pair of them over the pond-bank, both were convinced there was something wrong and floated along with heads anxiously raised: I kept still as a statue....but some tiny movement caused further suspicion, and Mr. P. swung his body round with his back to his mate, so that, tail to tail, with questing eyes covering every direction, the pair of them lay motionless....knowing there was danger but unable to define it. Such changes take place in the flick of an eyelid, and are difficult to describe: I cannot keep still as long as a Little Grebe can, and I must have made some movement of head or hand: then, in a flash, the two birds dived—which was to be expected—but what was not expected was that just as if the Grebes had pulled a trigger when they dived ....up got eight or ten ducks! They appeared, of course, from under the bank where I could not see them, and went whirling up into the sky. The utterly unexpected appearance of these ducks, coming simultaneously with the disappearance of the two "Podgies" took me so much by surprise that I forgot all about the field-glasses dangling round my neck; but the general brown colour (light at side of head) and lack of any distinctive markings at a hasty glance made them Yellownibs (*Anas zonoryncha*); fine big ducks, long in the neck, and easily recognizable if they would not come popping up under my nose like a multiple "Jack-in-the-box."—E.S.W.

BANKRUPTING HOSTILITIES

Condition of Economic Distress

The war is bankrupting the belligerents and, by interfering with normal trade processes, is reducing virtually all other parts of the world to a condition of economic distress. In these circumstances, the only rich nation really left, the only one which still has sound assets on which to base credits, is good old Uncle Sam, says the "Sphere" (New York).

He put up the money wherewith to determine the last war and he is dedicated now to putting up the funds wherewith to end this one.

One moderate estimate is that the cost of defence will be not less than $35,000,000,000 over a period of five years. That seems rather small, when the financing of so many other nations is taken into consideration.

Estimates in dollar terms are likely to be very misleading. To illustrate, wage increases are already beginning to be reported from all sections of the country. It is hardly possible to find a responsible person in Washington who is not ready privately to admit that no serious resistance to wage demands will be made. That these wage increases in themselves may run to over $1,000,000,000 a year is not at all improbable. Then, too, special bonuses are being paid to expedite a work where quick production is considered essential.

When Mr. Kennedy was talking out of school he rather ridiculed the idea of inflation and said that Montagu Norman, the great Bank of England expert, was inclined to just laugh about it.

He did not use to think it so humorous a thing. On the contrary, he used to regard it with horror and aversion. It may be possible to keep inflation down in England, through a totalitarian system of control, but there has been a failure to do so up to this point, because the wholesale index there is already up over 25 per cent. and the war has only been on for one year.

But how are the price rises to be controlled in the United States? Wage increases are always the beginning of the spiral. Increased wages, specially under such a high wage-hour standard as exists in American industry, inevitably increases cost of production and does not increase the volume of production. There is no quality of absorption left.

Heavy Sales of Champagne

As wages get higher the demand for consumer goods becomes greater. Thus, in the highly industralized city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, sales of champagne have been very heavy.

Moreover, as wages increase mass purchasing-power and the demand for goods grows, production in the consumer industries must be increased to meet it, or else the insufficient supply inevitably incites the public to rush in and buy at increasing prices.

There is absolutely no way of knowing what this war, whether this country enters it in a military way or not, is going to cost the United States. Indeed, the time is already past when responsible people who are closely informed even think of the situation in terms of dollars.

It is to be noted that there is no surplus of bombers or tanks or guns or any other military material. Moreover, as a British officer recently pointed out, the cost of building one modern bomber is many, many times greater than was the cost of a plane in the last war.

So when this war finally comes to an end, virtually all other countries will be heavily indebted to the United States. If these debts are recognized and any real effort is made to liquidate them, the United States will find itself owning properties of various kinds in most other countries. That is the only way it could expect to collect, because it certainly could not accept goods in payment without imperilling its whole internal economy.

It must not be assumed, for instance, that the people of the United States will quit producing anything and merely sit by and use goods produced by other nations and sent here in payment of debts.

One wonders if there is not such a thing in this world as being too rich. Yet, after the Napoleonic Wars, British control of capital permitted that enormous economic expansion that made possible the British Empire of this day and era.

To say that the United States would emerge from the war as the capital headquarters of the earth, dominant economically almost everywhere and certainly on this Hemisphere, is merely to state the obvious.

IN PARENTHESIS

Tarzan

SUNDAY School Teacher: Who went into the lion's den and came out unharmed?

Willie: Tarzan.

* * *

Animal Cracker

"HANDSOME, will you remember me when it comes time to write your will?"

"Of course, baby. You get my goat!"

* * *

50-50

He: When I married you I was under the impression that it was a 50-50 proposition.

She: It was. You were half drunk and I was only half sober.

* * *

Not Afraid

"STAY away from my girl friend if you want to keep your health."

"Aw, you can't scare me. She hasn't wrecked your health any!"

* * *

Deep Stuff

"MY wife and I won't quarrel about my mother-in-law any more, after what happened yesterday."

"So you buried the hatchet?"

"No—just my mother-in-law."

* * *

Safety First

"WHAT's making you look so angry?"

"Nothing much. I cut myself with a safety razor, burnt myself with a safety match, and almost got run over reading a safety first notice."

* * *

Butterfly's Start

OPERA star: "Yes, 20 long years I have sung in ze opera house."

Admirer: "Hm-m, you musta known Madame Butterfly when she was only a caterpillar."

* * *

Benefit Performance

A YOUNG man walked breezily into the doctor's surgery.

"Ah, good morning, sir!" he said. "I've just dropped in to tell you how greatly I benefited from your treatment."

The doctor eyed him up and down. "But I don't remember you," he said. "You're not one of my patients."

"I know," replied the other, "but my uncle was, and I'm his heir."

* * *

Oddments

He: For two pins I'd kiss you.

She: Diamond pins?

Willie: Rubber comes from a sap.

Teacher: What happens to the sap?

Willie: He goes to jail.

There's one thing to be said for a play-boy who spends all his time petting chorus girls. He gets a wellrounded education.

"FOR a few cents my wife can make deserts for a dozen meals."

"That's a lot of applesauce!"

"Yes, and I certainly get tired of it."

Kid Brother: Do you mean to say you want to be alone with my sister but you won't give me a quarter to run on an errand?

Suitor: That's right. Here's a dollar—if you'll walk.

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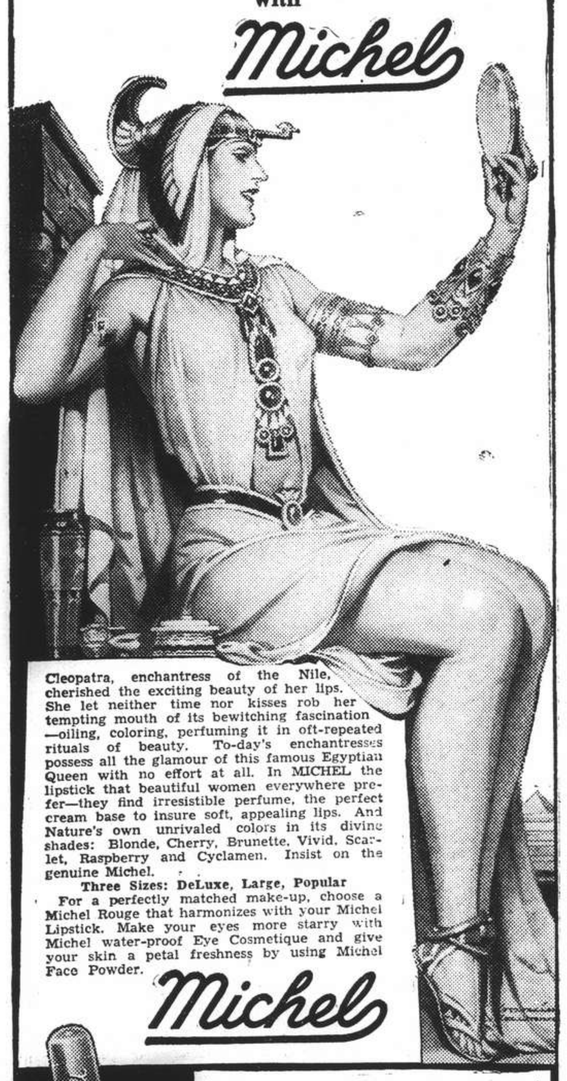

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Flying Shuttles Now Virtually Certain of Badminton Crown

Preserve Unbeaten Record with 7-2 Triumph Over Clube Lusitano; C.S.F. Just Beat Country Club

THE Flying Shuttles continued in their winning vein when they added yet another triumph to their unbeaten record, trouncing the Clube Lusitano by the one-sided score of 7-2. As the C.S.F. did not fare too brilliantly, although emerging victorious last night, the Chinese are now almost assured of the league title for another year as it is unlikely that they, will be beaten by any of the teams entered.

Meanwhile, at their own courts, the C.S.F. felt the absence of such staunch members as Meise and Forbes once again and only managed to avert defeat at the hands of the Country Club by the slim margin one point, the final score being 5-4 in their favour. Since Meise and Forbes have been placed on the sick list the French Club team have failed to retain the same form as at the beginning of the season when they felled most of their opponents by convincing margins and gave the Flying Shuttles plenty to worry about.

A mild surprise was caused at the Clube Lusitano courts when the combination of de Senna and da Silva showed a glimpse of their prowess of yester year when they played scintillating badminton, smooth understanding, administering to S. C. Hou and Fred Li, the powerful and hitherto unbeaten Chinese pair, their first defeat by winning 2-1.

The Chinese never appeared to be really sure of themselves and it was not until the last set that they began to hit their stride and win. The Portuguese couple, on the other hand, lost no time in massing their points and got off to an early start. Each point, however, was hard earned and keenly contested. The losers were guilty of several common errors in the first set and carelessness. After taking the first two games, the winners seemed to ease their pressure for a moment. This brief spell proved to be a costly one as the Flying Shuttles took advantage of the momentary laxness to find their form and carry on to win the final set 15-9.

Though extending the Flying Shuttles second couple, K. L. Yong and T. L. Choong, in the last two sets, Dr. Diniz and Oliveira could not cope with the deadly smashing and clever placements of the winners and conceded three valuable points to the Chinese.

Only for a short while in the second set did Sousa and Sequeira show any sort of form against William Fung and Timmie Tseng as in the first and third frames they were decidely outplayed.

Only the first-couple encounter between the C.S.F; and the Country Club was really close. Berents and Flood lost the first two games to Impey and Bates by 5-15, 6-15. This, however, was not the true indication of the game. After a bitter struggle in the final set they only lost by 13-15. Griffith and Clark had an easy time over Barraclough and Duff and were able to run out the winners in all three sets. By beating Beeching and Orr 2-1 Arnvig and Russel pulled the C.S.F. out of an ignominious defeat.

The detailed scores were:--

Cl. Lusitano 2; Flying Shuttles 7

de Senna and da Silva beat S. C. Hou and Fred Li 15-7, 15-8, 9-15.
Dr. Diniz and Oliveira lost to K. L. Yong and T. L. Choong 4-15, 12-15, 11-15.
Sousa and Sequeira lost to William Fung and Timmie Tseng 2-15, 12-15, 6-15.

C.S.F. 5; Country Club 4

Berents and Flood lost to Impey and Bates 5-15, 6-15, 13-15.
Griffith and Clark beat Barraclough and Duff 15-5, 15-0, 15-4.
Arnvig and Russel beat Beeching and Orr 15-7, 7-15, 15-5.

Ladies Hockey Lacking Interest This Week-End

Friendly Games Form Chief Attraction On Both Days

Interest in ladies' hockey this week-end will not centre on the solitary "A" league tussle planned for Saturday but on the friendly encounter between the two strongest elevens competing in the senior division this year, the Greens and the A.S.P. "A". Though the match is only a friendly one the Greens, the virtual winners of the league this year, will be out to avenge their defeat at the hands of the Portuguese ladies earlier in the season when the two units met in the first round of the league series. Though the Greens tried desperately to wipe out their first defeat when they met again in the second round, they only managed to hold the A.S.P. to a one-all draw.

In the League match the In Uno will clash with the Shanghai Ladies and in view of the former's proven superiority they should not encounter much difficulty in disposing of their opposition who have failed to show any real senior division form. The In Uno hold the distinction of being the only team to have defeated the mighty A.S.P. and it was through their victory that the Portuguese relinquished their leadership in the league standing to the Greens.

Sunday's programme appears to be a desultory one also as the only league fixture is a "B" Division one in which two rather weak elevens will be taking the field. Of more interest will be the Sokol-Erin Villa tussle although it is only a friendly one as these two teams being "A" division entrants should produce a better standard of hockey. This match should result in fairly close scores as neither side hold any definite advantage over the other.

In the league match the Betar will play the A.S.P. "B" who should account for the Jewish girls. The remaining game will see the J.A.C. play the S.J.S.

Full Week-end Soccer Schedule and Officials

Saturday

Skottows Cup Semi-finals:—S.M.P. *v.* P.T.H. R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m., N. Fadeyeff. Line: G. L. Aitchison; P. Drossel.
2nd division:—Fr. Fcs. *v.* Maccabi, R.G. 1, K. Beck; Parks *v.* Row. Club, Aurora, M. Rothschild.
3rd division:—Judeans *v.* Old West., R.G. 5, O. G. R. Beynon.

Sunday

Skottowe Cup Semi-finals:—S.F.X. *v.* A.S.F., R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m., S. E. Burt. Line: H. A. Harrs; A. H. Leslie.
Tsz Ling Cup Finals:—3 Cults *v.* Russ. Regt., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m. W. T. Sung. Line: J. Weaver, F. C. Hale.
(The cup will be presented by M. F. Marshall Esq. after the match).
1st division:—Lusitano *v.* S.R.C., R.G. 1, E. M. Marchetti. Line: S. Neumann; E. J. Kidby.
Reserve division:—Tung Hwa *v.* S.M.P., Aurora, 3.20 p.m., T. H. Ho.
3rd division:—Hotspurs *v.* J.A.C., S.R.C., C. H. Mahon; Oarsmen *v.* Wha Lien, Aurora, 2.00 p.m., T. Z. Lui.

Another Brilliant Win for Carson

Manila, Feb. 20.

Lew Carson, Shanghai champion, today definitely established himself as a threat in the Philippine International championships by sweeping Cesar Carmona, No. 3 Filipino player, off the court with a brilliant 6-1, 6-4 victory.

In Saturday's semi-final of the singles championship, Carson will tackle the second ranking Filipino player, Amado Sanchez, former Davis Cup star.

Exhibiting first rate court generalship .Carson outclassed Carmona in every department of play, coming through with some extremely neat placements, which caught the Filipino flat-footed everytime he rushed to the net.

Carmona tied Carson, two-all, but every time he threatened to get ahead, Carson bored down on him. Carson won the fifth game to take the lead which he never relinquished, giving Carmona only the seventh and eighth games after that.

Carson was given a good chance to beat Sanchez, against whom he played in 1938 in Shanghai when the Filipino Davis Cup players passed through en route to America.—United Press.

Tommies Give Nazis A Soccer Lesson

At a German prison camp, members of the black-uniformed SS guard regiment challenged the British prisoners to a game of soccer. Eleven Britons promptly volunteered to play. With the score 27-to-0 in favour of the British, the Nazis stopped the game. They later discovered that the Britons were the complete second-string team of Liverpool's top-ranking Aston Villa Club. The team had enlisted as a body and been captured intact at Dunkirk.

Gotch Beats Pote-Hunt

By defeating J. W. Pote-Hunt after five gruelling sets, R. E. Gotch proved to be the deciding factor in creating one of the major upsets of the season by giving the Country Club the necessaly point to defeat the winners of the senior Squash Racquets league this year, the Race Club, in a first-round engagement of the Knock-out Tournament. The Country Club are now consequently in the semi-final bracket and will meet the Foreign "Y" seniors in theil next encounter.

Playing his usual type of game, driving the ball hard end low down the side walls and varying his pace with well placed drop shots, Gotch broke the game score of two-all to win the last set in smashing style, running out the victor by 9-4. Prospects were very rosy indeed for the Jockeys when Pote-Hunt opened brilliantly to take first set after a hard tussle. He only managed to come through with two points to spare, the score being 9-7.

Gotch struck his form in the next game when he played some brilliant strokes to trounce Pote-Hunt 9-5. The game became extremely exciting in the fourth set when Pote-Hunt, bringing his cross-court shots in to play, often caught Gotch on the wrong foot to triumph by 9-7. Gotch's match initiative and experience stood him in good stead in the final game when his unerring drives along the side walls proved to be the deciding factor.

League Committee Decisions

The following decisions have been handed down by the League Management Committee of the Shanghai Football Association:

Tai (Tug Hwa) cautioned.
Pecquery (A.S.F.) strong caution.

Four-Year Old High Single Record Tied by Stortz

Yet More Season Marks Broken in Pine Section; Battle Royal Expected in Ladies Section Today

IT took a kegler from the "B" Division—Pine Section—holding an average of 159 to tie a high single mark set in 1937 by G. Kleffel. The tally of 279 set by Stortz naturally gave him the high triple honours in his section as well as of the night's play in the City Ten Pin League series.

Results of last night's matches turned out as anticipated with the Imcas still on their winning streak. They had little difficulty in taking the odd game off the Marine despite the brilliant performance of Roles who captured the single and triple honours in this division with rolls of 223 and 585 respectively.

The standings in the Maple Section remained unchanged as the leaders trounced their opponents for a shutout in each instance. The highest single returned was a 208 by Sumnar for the Marine Reds who lost the odd game to the "Y" Flukes. Dalton of the Columbia Bears was credited with the night's triple.

The Pine Section continues to be an open affair with the lads crashing high marks like nobody's business. Last Tuesday the Marine Blues broke into the spotlight shattering all previous season's records. This week the Greens bagged the high team single mark with a tally of 956 mainly through Stortz who chalked up both single and triple scores of 279 and 614. In this section of the series the "Y" Flukes slipped a game by going down to the lowly Columbia Bulls on the odd frame.

A battle royal for premier honours in the Ladies' Section is promised for this evening with the "Y" Women's Sports Section at home to the leaders, the Swiss Club, and the Race Club trio having the advantage of the alleys in their match with the Columbia Country Club.

Holding a two-game lead over the field, who are deadlocked for second place, the Swiss Club are expected to bag the League honours as all they need is two games to prevent a last-minute possible tie should either the Race Club or Columbians return a shutout victory.

The results follow:—

"A" Division

S. Race Club 2		Columbia C.C. 1	
A. Kew	521	Hale	496
Marshall	504	Laidlaw	509
L. Kew	525	Fielden	404
Clark	490	Squires	512
Pote-Hunt	492	Hilden	513
	2,532		2,433

Foreign "Y" 2		U.S.M.C. 1	
Kohnert	496	Roles	585
Krause	522	Augustyn	422
Cochran	490	Taylor	492
Gonsalves	575	Novak	538
Butler	553	Dohnsek	549
	2,636		2,586

"B"—Maple

"Y" Luckies 2		U.S.M.C. Reds 1	
Ohlsson	555	Sumnar	521
Zeleniak	506	J. W. Smith	486
Bojesen	434	McQuarry	41
Swan	476	Cole	442
Chanturai	486	McClung	481
	2,457		2,343

C.C.C. Bears 3		S. Race Club 0	
Bourne	492	Watton	484
Nance	490	Mills	113
Squires	490	Brisk	486
Huppman	161	Parry	450
Dalton	560	Xavier	522
Hebel	290	Cooper	298
	2,483		2,353

Marine Officers 3		American Club 0	
LeClaire	450	Hubert	336
Pickup	437	Kruger	360
Freeney	534	Polin	455
Bennett	415	Barrett	435
Uhlinger	457	Hartnett	440
	2,293		2,026

"B"—Pine

U.S.M.C. Greens 2		Swiss Club 1	
Long	509	Eisenhut	498
McGinley	506	Kengelbacher	404
Nicolai	264	Moffu	508
Stortz	614	Bolliger	446
McMahon	502	Schmid	128
Deerfield	154	Eberhardt	274
	2,529		2,258

C.C.C. Bulls 2		"Y" Flukes 1	
Conrady	147		
Mayger	464	Ladd	478
Schilling	554	Robertson	445
Janszen	438	Lorenzen	476
Perry	427	Willis	448
Gorman	402	Gallop	429
	2,432		2,276

U.S.M.C. Whites 1		U.S.M.C. Blues 2	
Smith	416	Black	422
Leaders	437	Janacek	312
McLean	462	Forsyth	277
Dummy	141	Harrison	482
Burt	518	Mudry	509
Turner	284	Petrusky	347
	2,269		2,350

Golf Starting Times

Shanghai Golf Club

SATURDAY

1.12 Smith, Smith/Jacobs, Stevenson
1.24 Jourdin, Drysdale/Isher., Young
1.32 Kench, Denton/Underwood, Cow.
1.44 Captain/Vice President
1.52 Bell, Lurton/Cameron, Davis
2.04 President

SUNDAY

9.04 Pratt, Cowherd/Jourdin, Jacobs
9.12 Piper, Parry/Snow, Clark
9.24 Smith, Grosfils/Pearson, McCants
9.32 Cameron, Otorii/Bell, Brown
9.44 Hugyett, Terrace/Chalmers, Pear.
9.52 Blackwood, Rigden/President
10.04 Captain/De Jong, Isherwood
10.12 Rigg, Wheeler/MacCutcheon, Scoone
10.24 Kench, Openshaw/Open., Parkhill
10.32 Vice President

Hungjao Golf Club

SATURDAY

6TH TEE STARTERS

1.10 Forbes, & Co.
1.15 Laffond, & Co.

1ST TEE CLOSED 12.05 TO 12.40

12.50 Hines, Rawsthorne
12.55 Mitchell, Meyerink, Avent, Rounds
1.00 Tistadt, Lovett/Reynell, Adamson
1.10 Pettitt, Alexander, Savage, Gard.
1.15 Went., Pharis/Barraclough, David.
1.25 Bowkers/Farnsworth, Dunn
1.35 Cheetham, Lester Arnold
1.40 Rigden, King, Robertson, Perry
1.45 Gordon, Riggs/Captain's Time
1.55 M. Little, Wood, Kent, Newman
2.00 Willson, Geibel, & Co.
2.05 Ovadia, Ricketts, Cumm., S. Wright
2.10 Sheridan, Krueger
2.15 Macgregor, Raworth, Way, MacD.
2.20 Dean, McNeill/Mitchell, Lang
2.30 Andrews, Watts, & Co.
2.35 Cleland, Heaney, Kearton, Maclen.
2.40 Boniface, Bonnyman, Merrill
2.45 K. M. Cumming, & Co.
2.50 Forbes, & Co. 6th Tee Starters
2.55 Laffond, & Co. 6th Tee Starters

SUNDAY

8.32 Haley, Wooten/Snow, Maclennan
8.52 Simpson, & Co./Barraclough, Wall.
9.04 Robinson, West/Andrews, Watts
9.12 Reynell, Gordon/Bond, Lanyon
9.24 Captain's Time/Sheetham, Riggs
9.32 Laffond, Gardener/Gordon, Huxter
9.44 Kidd, Hill/Cleland, Robertson
9.52 Glass, Wentworth/Cook, Klotz
10.05 Willson, Davies/Banham, Perry
10.15 Bowkers/Hutchison, & Co.
10.30 Sheridan, Krueger/Forbes, & Co.
10.40 Prytherch, Mrs. Buyers
10.45 Farnsworth, Pettitt/Fuller, Collett
11.10 Martin Little, Sherwin

Draw for Squash Championships

Doubts as to whether Lew Carson would be back in Shanghai in time for the Squash championship were partially allayed when the draw was announced yesterday. Carson has entered all right and it is now only a matter of whether he will arrive back in time to play off his match against "Buffy" Maitland before the time limit, March 7, set for the opening round of the senior loop. Keen disappointment will be felt by all squash enthusiasts should Carson fail to participate in the championship as he is the outstanding player this season and stands an excellent chance of capturing the title. He has two victories over David Green, last year's winner, to his credit and, if he can reproduce his form, there is every likelihood of his repeating the performance to add squash to his championship bag.

The junior loop is bound to be extremely close and the result this year is more unpredictable than ever as there is an abubnance of first-class talent and the players are very evenly matched. C.C. "Dud" Squires catches the eye as the foremost threat but there are several others who run him close for favourite. Striker, Botelho, Beckerman and Jacob all impress as likely candidates for the top spot and the odds are that it will be one of these five who capture the junior title this season.

Following is the draw and the complete list of entrants:

Senior Championship

First Round:—D. Green *v.* G. W. Morris; T. E. Baker *v.* M. Benavitch; R. W. Barnett *v.* E. B. Cumine, J. L. Berglof *v.* J. W. Pote-Hunt, L. D. Carson *v.* H. Maitland; S. Godkin *v.* H. M. Snow; A. C. Sinclair *v.* W. R. McCutcheon; C. S. Kimber *v.* R. S. L. Frewen.

Junior Championship

First Round:—G R. Botelho *v.* J. G. W. Lewis; C. C. Squires *v.* H. Jost; H. M. Farmer *v.* G. Beckerman; B. J. Stepanoff *v.* G. Talbot; J. R. Harling *v.* A. V. Striker.

Byes into Second Round:—D. Ramplin *v.* winner of Harling-Striker match; W. G. G. Brown *v.* A. B. Wilkinson; J. R. Jacob *v.* R. G. Berglof; G. Harrison *v.* G. F. McLorn; U. Sdobnikoff *v.* R. G. Biesel; S. T. Berglof *v.* S. Ginsbourg.

Ten Pin League Standings

"A" Division

	W.	L.	Pct.
Foreign "Y"	17	4	.810
S. Race Club	11	7	.611
American Club	10	8	.555
U.S.M.C.	8	10	.444
Columbia C.C.	2	19	.095

"B"—Maple

C.C.C. Bears	22	2	.917
Marine Officers	17	7	.708
"Y" Luckies	12	12	.500
S. Race Club	9	15	.375
American Club	7	17	.292
U.S.M.C. Reds	5	19	.208

"B"—Pine

U.S.M.C. Greens	17	7	.708
"Y" Flukes	15	9	.625
U.S.M.C. Blues	13	11	.542
Swiss Club	11	13	.458
U.S.M.C. Whites	9	15	.375
C.C.C. Bulls	7	17	.292

Oarsmen Defeat Foreign "Y" 3-2 In Junior Squash Tournament

Only One Fixture Played Off Last Night Owing to Postponed Game; Pfanner Wins Great Struggle

THE Rowing Club "B1" entered the semi-final bracket of the Squash Racquets Knock-Out Tournament, "B" division, last night at the expense of the Foreign "Y" juniors, who came off second best in a 3-2 count. This was the only fixture to be played yesterday.

The Foreign "Y" lost a rather unexpected point when S. Ginsbourg succumbed to P. Pfanner after five gruelling sets. Ginsbourg was the master of the situation in the first two games when he "killed" at every available opportunity. He had Pfanner on the run for the greater part of the game but he abandoned his point-earning tactics to revert to placing in an endeavour to tire his opponent. It was then that Pfanner came into prominence and in a veritable slamming contest came out on top. There were several tense moments in the last set when Ginsbourg made a brilliant rally to deadlock the score at eight-all after trailing 3-8. His effort, however, proved in vain, as Pfanner, after winning the third and fourth sets, took the last at 10-8.

Although G. R. Botelho took five sets to subdue E. S. J. Phillips he did not appear to be in danger of losing at any time of the game. The first set fell to him in easy fashion as indicated by the score and it seemed that he preferred to sacrifice the next two sets and tire his man and extend himself to win in three straight sets. He won the fourth at 9-2 and accounted for the deciding game by 9-7.

With several promotions of the former "Y" junior team members to the seniors it was necessary for them to fall back on several reserves. A. J. Brandt made his debut yesterday and considering the proven ability of his opponent T. O. Schmid he did fairly well to have taken seven points in the first set. The latter's superiority was evident in the next two sets both of which he won to love.

The Imcas' second point was earned by P. S. Oliviera who accounted for G. W. Jenssen in five sets. Getting off to a strong start he won the first two sets in good style by 9-5 and 9-6. He seemed to laxed his aggressiveness in the next two games and allowed Jenssen to tie the count in game two-all, but in a wirlwind climax he ran rough shod over the loser to win impressively by 9-2.

Although L. Reierstad was somewhat bothered by the speed of his younger opponent, I. Dobrenky, he eventually managed to emerge victorious after five hard sets.

The detailed scores were:—

Foreign "Y" 2; Rowing Club "B1" 3

S. Ginsbourg lost to P. Pfanner 9-3, 9-5, 6-9, 8-10, 8-10.
G. R. Botelho beat E. S. J. Phillips 9-1, 7-9, 7-9, 9-2, 9-7.
A. J. Brandt lost to T. O. Schmid 7-9, 0-9, 0-9.
P. S. Oliveira beat G. W. Jenssen 9-5, 9-6, 1-9, 6-9, 9-2.
I. Dobrenky lost to L. Reierstad 5-9, 6-9, 9-5, 9-6, 3-9.

HINDS & BARR
Turf Accountants & Commission Agents
100 Central Arcade Tel. 15154-15155

CANIDROME RESULTS

Thursday, February 20, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	3	5	42.80	
2	5	4	61.50	9.00
3	6	4	117.00	36.50
4	5	6	39.50	25.20
5	6	1	302.20	20.50
6	4	5	67.30	97.80
7	2	6	157.80	51.70
8	3	6	82.80	63.80
9				
10				
11				
12				

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 5 dog No. 6-1 Div. $302.20.
$2 Course Double Events Races 5/6 dog No. 6-4 Div. $97.80.

HERE THEY ARE:

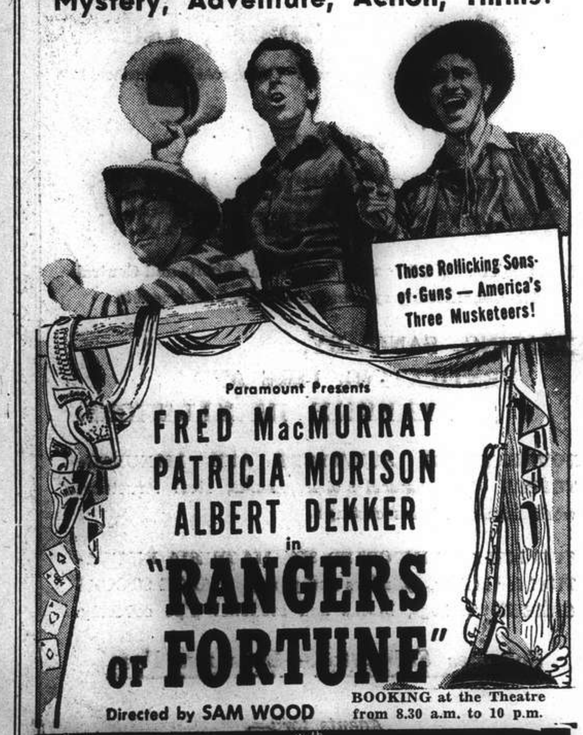
TEDDY ROTH FREDDY

JESSFIELD CLUB
SHANGHAI'S MUSICAL STARS

● PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE THAT, STARTING TOMORROW, RESERVATIONS CAN ONLY BE HELD UNTIL TWO HOURS BEFORE ADVERTISED TIMES OF PERFORMANCES!

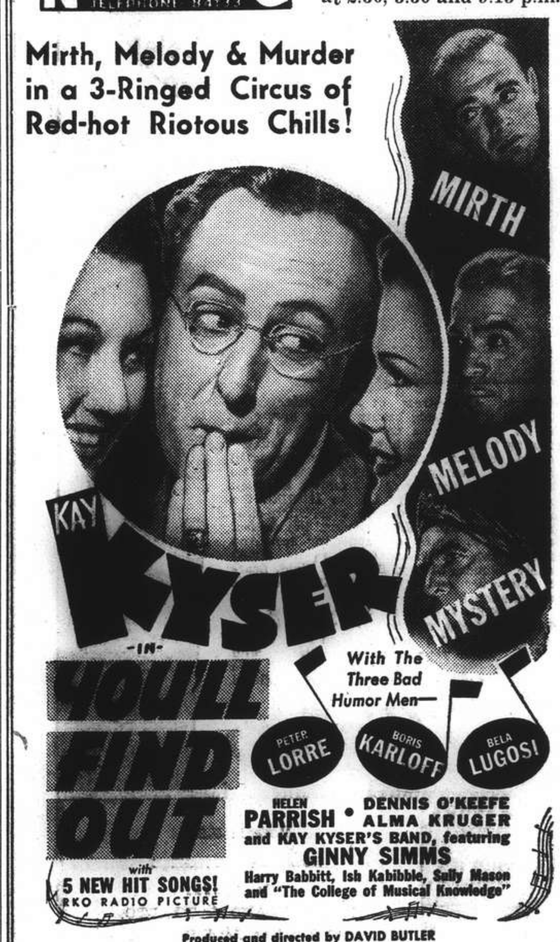
PARC DES SPORTS HAI-ALAI To-day 7.30

GRAND TELEPHONE 32223
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Three Lovable Western Musketeers in A Swiftly Paced Romance Packed with Mystery, Adventure, Action, Thrills!



Paramount Presents
FRED MacMURRAY
PATRICIA MORISON
ALBERT DEKKER
in
"RANGERS OF FORTUNE"
Directed by SAM WOOD
BOOKING at the Theatre from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
with
Gilbert Roland • Joseph Schildkraut • Dick Foran and Betty Brewer • Original Screen Play by Frank Butler
ADDED ATTRACTIONS:
POPEYE CARTOON | PARAMOUNT NEWS | MOTORCYCLE STUNTING

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Mirth, Melody & Murder in a 3-Ringed Circus of Red-hot Riotous Chills!



Produced and directed by DAVID BUTLER
Screen Play by James V. Kern
ADDED ATTRACTION: "SNOW EAGLE"—Sportscope

METROPOL TELEPHONE 93322
NOW SHOWING! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
FOR HER LOVE ...HE FOUGHT through miles of raging ocean.. he defied man's law..A turbulent story of primitive passions by the authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty"

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
THE HURRICANE
with
Dorothy LAMOUR • Jon HALL
Mary ASTOR • C Aubrey SMITH
Thomas MITCHELL • Raymond MASSEY
Directed by JOHN FORD • Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
ADDED: "POPULAR SCIENCE"—in Technicolor!
$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

Returning SUNDAY!

The season's biggest, most important picture!...unfolding a drama of feud and flame that swept the West like a prairie fire. A great story for Goldwyn —great entertainment for you!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
in
THE WESTERNER
with WALTER BRENNAN
FRED STONE • DORIS DAVENPORT
Directed by WILLIAM WYLER
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS
DOWNTOWN BOOKING at SAM LAZARO BROS!

CATHAY TELEPHONE 77777
NOW SHOWING! at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
Get Yourself All Set For—

The Year's Prize Package Of Fun and Excitement!
Gene Towne Presents LOUISA MAY ALCOTT'S
Little Men
KAY FRANCIS • JACK OAKIE • George BANCROFT
Jimmy Lydon • Ann Gillis
Charles Esmond, and

ELSIE the cow you've read so much about.
RKO RADIO Picture
ADDED: "US NAVY—1940" —March of Time Special—
$1.50, $2.50, $3.50 $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

OPENS SUNDAY!
FIREMAN SAVE MY CHILD!

It's a 3 alarm laugh-riot of fun and fireworks.. with America's No. 1 Baby and her flock of funsters!
SANDY GETS HER MAN
Starring Baby SANDY
with Stuart ERWIN • Una MERKEL
William FRAWLEY • Edgar KENNEDY
Jack CARSON • Wally VERNON
Edward BROPHY • William DAVIDSON
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

FROM DAY TO DAY

MRS. James Hay and her daughter, Miss Catherine, are leaving Shanghai next week in the President Coolidge en route to Vancouver.

ANOTHER broadcast entitled "Uncensored News From Norway" will be delivered by Mr. K.A. Persen over XMHA. today at 9 p.m.

THE King's Daughters Convalescent Home would be very grateful for the donation of a useable sewing machine and some children's bed sheets.

MR. Hikozo Tanaka, former Japanese Consul in Peiping who has been appointed Japanese Consul-General in Hankow, arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday in the liner ss. Tsingtao Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MR. Shinzo Tazaki, commissioner of education of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, arrived here in the ss. Kobe Maru on an inspection tour of educational conditions under the new Chinese government in Nanking, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

THE home and garden section are holding a cookery demonstration at B.W.A. Headquarters today at 10 a.m. on "Economical dishes." It is not confined to members of the section all members of the B.W.A. welcome.

THREE male Chinese were removed to Paulun Hospital from 1360 Avenue Edward VII at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, when they were discovered overcome by smoke from a kerosene lamp. Their condition was not believed to be very serious.

A MALE Chinese sustained laceration of eyelid at 9.10 a.m. yesterday when he was hit by a motor truck on Gordon Road. An S.F.B. ambulance was called out to 243 Gordon Road and the unfortunate man was conveyed to Paulun Hospital.

JANI Ballan, magician and ventriloquist, will open an engagement in the Park Hotel tonight, accompanied by his "stooge," Charlie. Ballan is no stranger to Shanghai, but has been in Tsingtao and the south for nine months. He supplements the usual floor show.

M. HENRI Cosme, the French Ambassador, who returned here from Hongkong recently, will leave Shanghai this Saturday for Peking, it was learned yesterday. Madame Cosme will accompany him on this trip. It is expected that he will return to the city early in March.

IT is regretted that two mistakes crept in the latest Voluntary War Contribution Fund list. The following corrections are made: Shanghai Municipal Police, Foreign Section II, Central Police Station $719 to read Shanghai Municipal Police Foreign Section I, Central Police Station $719 H.A.A. $10 to read H.A.A. $100.

ON Sunday at 11 a.m. a charity variety concert will take place at the Capitol Theatre in aid of the Emigrants' Hospital Fund, to procure the most necessary means for the refugee patients.—The artistes who will appear, are Ernest Crasso, Ferdinand Adler, Mrs. Ilse Marcuse and others. Tickets are to be obtained at Moutries & Co., 60 Nanking Road.

THE collection taken at the first of the series of recitals held in the Cathedral on February 10, in aid of Air Raid Sufferers at home, including donations, realized $663. The second recital of the series will take place on March 10, at 5.45 p.m. when Mrs. John McNeill will collaborate with the orgainst in a programme of organ and piano music.

AN armed highway robbery occurred at 8.30 a.m. yesterday when a Chinese pedestrian fell victim to two Chinese, one of them armed with a pistol, inside Lane 101 Mapai Road. The miscreants, with one of them covering the unfortunate man, robbed their victim of his overcoat and $60 in cash, the total amounting to approximately $130. No shots were fired and no arrests were made.

OPERATING in the Pootoo Road district, a Reserve Unit Search Party yesterday arrested a Chinese male in possession of a pistol. Taken to the station at 9.30 a.m. the man is said to have been connected with several small crimes. He will be brought before the First Special District Court this morning. It is understood that the police will ask for remand to conduct further investigations.

A COMMITTEE of representatives from three business girls' clubs of the Y.W.C.A. are busy planning for the twelfth annual international dinner. It will be held this year in the Gymnasium of the Navy Y.M.C.A. on March 11. The date of this dinner has been set as usual by the business girls' clubs of the Y.W.C.A.s of America, and will be celebrated simultaneously in many cities around the world. An interesting programme is being arranged and business girls who wish to attend are asked to keep that date open.

THE Fire Brigade report for January showed that there were 86 calls received during the period, with 75 being genuine fires, five false alarms with good intent, one with malicious intent, one chimney fire and four special emergency calls. The damage at fires, which the Fire Brigade attended within the Settlement and Special Rated Area was estimated at $159,914. One life was lost at fires, while eight civilians and one fireman were injured during the month. During the same period, 560 calls were received and in connection therewith 573 patients were conveyed to various hospitals.

MEMBERS of the Secretariat staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council were hosts at a tiffin party yesterday, in honour of Messrs. H. Ibusuki and E. T. Nash, who are shortly retiring from the service. In a short speech Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General, bore testimony to the valuable services rendered by the two departing officials during their association with the secretariat and to the esteem in which they were held by their colleagues in the department. On behalf of all those present he wished them both every success and happiness in the future, and presented Mr. Ibusuki with a travelling clock and Mr. Nash with a piece of carved ivory.

Gruelling Cross-Examination Of S.M.C. Lawyer

Entire Session of "Fangtan" Land Case in Court Of Consuls Yesterday Confined to One Witness

A GRUELLING cross-examination of Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate by Mr. S. Francis Liu, counsel for plaintiffs, featured the sixth session before Commissioner E. A. Long, Secretary of the Consular Body of the "fangtan" land case in the Court of Consuls yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jnr., Municipal Advocate defending the Shanghai Municipal Council in the action instituted by four Chinese holders of "fangtan" land including a "tipao" or cadastral officer at one stage strenously objected to the line of questioning, suggested that opposing counsel was introducing Chinese law in evidence whereas the court was one of common law where equity should apply. He claimed the right to cross-examine Mr. Liu if he introduced Chinese law in his cross-examination of witness.

The entire hearing was devoted to the questioning of Mr. Ru whose re-examination will be conducted by Mr. Bryan at the next hearing which was tentatively set for 2.30 p.m. next Tuesday. At the outset yesterday Mr. Ru was given permission to correct a statement he made at the previous hearing concerning regulations governing the publishment of local bullies and gentry being still in force in some districts. He has since checked up on the law he said, and ascertained that the regulations concerned were repealed in 1932. Witness repeated yesterday that a "tipao" was a sort of district bully who makes himself feared and becomes a headman of a district.

Prima Facie Evidence

After questioning witness at some length regarding his qualifications and knowledge of the Chinese Land Law and the old Ching Code Mr. Liu proceeded to ask witness a number of questions regarding the difference between 'fangtans' and consular title deeds. Mr. Ru said he made a study of 'fangtans' years ago and of land in the interior which, he said he was a 'fangtan' land owner pointed out, was entirely different as a 'fangtan' land owner in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Witness stated that a 'fangtan' was "only" *prima facie* evidence of title and is not in itself conclusive evidence of title, especially in the buying and selling of property. Witness had stated at the previous hearing that a consular title deed serves the same purpose as a land certificate to show a perpetual lease and ownership. Asked if these two conceptions are compatible he replied that this would be a reasonable interpretation. Asked whether the two conceptions would not be contradictory he said that it all depends on the way one would look at it.

Asked if title implied ownership witness replied that it could be put that way. Witness was then questioned about a citation from Mencius viz: "Under the whole of heaven every spot is the sovereign's ground." Witness stated at the last hearing that the implication was that all land in China was owned by the Emperor. A barrage of quesions followed on this citation when Mr. Bryan pointed out that this citation from a book of poetry was the entire foundation of Chinese culture and would only strengthen his case. Mr. Bryan explained that land was rented from the Emperor or Chinese Government to the title holder which was not only true of China, but the whole world and in America all land was granted by the government to the individual who has a deed and when he sold the land he simply transferred his right granted to him by the Government.

Justice Feetham's Report

The cross-examination then dealt with the correct interpretation and translation of Taotai Lan's Proclamation of February 24, 1855, reproduced in the Report of Mr. Justice Feetham, the defence having claimed that the Council was authorized among other things by the proclamation in question to collect land tax from all Chinese owning or occupying land in the Settlement. Some discussion centred on the question of whether the "Land Regulations" had been implied in the Chinese version. Mr. Ru pointed out at one stage that it was impossible to have a translation made from Chinese into English, word for word.

Mr. Liu submitted that the translation of the proclamation in Mr. Justice Feetham's report was incorrect, which prompted Mr. Bryan to declare that plaintiffs who had offered the report in evidence, were endeavouring to impeach their own evidence which was not admissible, in his submission. Mr. Liu denied that he was trying to impeach his own evidence adding that the translation probably was made by a member of the staff of the Council. Declaring that Mr. Liu was relying on Mr. Justice Feetham's Report in his whole case Mr. Bryan submitted that he was not allowed to say that part of the report was correct and part incorrect.

After further questions witness admitted with alacrity that he had never been a 'tipao' adding that the suggestion was an insult and agreed that a tipao was a self-styled officer and head inhabitant of a district, but denied his appointment by the government. Asked to produce his authority for the last statement witness replied that he like his questioner, had been unable to find any law or regulations concerning the origin and functions of a tipao. Mr. Liu pointed out that the fourth petitioner or plaintiff in the case had produced a letter of appointment from the land officer of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Mr. Ru then declared that a tipao sometimes was appointed as a necessary evil. While agreeing that in some cases tipaos were appointed witness said in the majority of cases they were no more than self-styled officers, local gentry or a "local bully."

British Parachute Exercises Held

High Officers on Hand to Watch Troops Descend from Clouds to Moorlands

London, Feb. 20.

Many generals and R.A.F. officers with their staffs were present at a parachutist exercise on the moorlands yesterday, says the Air Ministry News Service. Officers who saw the tests included Gen. Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces; Air Marshal Sir Arthur Barrat, Air Officer Commander-in-Chief of the Army Co-operation Command of the R.A.F., and Gen. Viscount Gort.

Over a bleak expanse of moorland an R.A.F. troop carrier emerged from clouds and suddenly the officers saw parachutists dropped from it one after another. Before the plane had disappeared into the clouds again all the men had landed, unharnessed their chutes and silently prepared for an attack on a remote, vital "enemy" objective, which was a small imginary factory where it was known high personages and some of the most senior officers of the enemy High Command were to watch a private demonstration of a new weapon being made there.

Surprise "Attack"

While this gathering of Britain's leading Army and Air Force commanders was waiting on the moor R.A.F. troop carriers came through the clouds in bad weather demonstrating the surprise nature of the attack. In accordance with a prearranged plan troops with weapons ready for action rushed to the objective which was isolated and guarded by sentries. About 50 civilian workers were employed in it.

It was assumed for purposes of the exercise that the greatest care had been taken by the enemy to preserve the secrecy of the rendezvous, and it was the duty of the parachute troops to surround the objective until the arrival of more to act as a demolition party in destruction of the factory, machinery and military personnel.

The exercises were most impressive, showing the potentialities of this method of attack and proving the efficiency of co-operation between the R.A.F. and the Army.—Reuter.

Gold Bars Discovered On British Ship

Chinese Steward Conceals $50,000 on the Foo Shing

Tientsin, Feb. 20.

A $50,000-haul had been effected by the Customs authorities at Tangku aboard the Foo Shing (2,284 tons, Hongkong) of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. The steamer sailed for Shanghai yesterday evening after a delay of 24 hours.

A Chinese steward, who has not been located, is believed to be responsible for the attempted smuggling. He had concealed five gold bars and Y.8,000 beneath the panelling behind the chief mate's wash-basin and $14,000 Chungking currency in the unoccupied cabin of the third mate.

Alleging that the contraband included two secret codes, which are said to have mysteriously vanished after discovery by the Customs authorities, gendarmerie subjected the quarters of the captain (J. Shiel) and officers and belongings of the Chinese crew to a search, which, however, produced no results.—Reuter.

Argentine Ambassador Received by Emperor

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Dr. Rodolfo Moreno, the first Argentine Ambassador to Japan, was received in audience by the Emperor this morning to present his credentials.—Reuter.

Meet your friends at
THE WHITE HORSE
78 Ward Road Telephone 51063
Night Club Bar
-10639

German Claims on Convoy Doubted

Questions in Commons on Alleged Loss of 13 Ships Published in U.S.

London, Feb. 20.

Recent German claims to have inflicted heavy losses on a British convoy were dealt with in the House of Commons yesterday as a result of Members' invitations for a statement on the reported loss of 13 vessels and whether those ships were under protection.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, replied that it was not possible to answer such a question without assisting the enemy and in the meautime the questioner should not assume that reports broadcast by the enemy are correct.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Labourite member for the Seaham Division of Durham, asked whether it was not the case that a full report had appeared in the American press and that a statement had also appeared that this very important convoy had no protection whatever. "Are these facts not well enough known to the enemy?" he asked.

Mr. Alexander replied that Mr. Shinwell was in error in thinking that the enemy's statement was correct. "It is a statement I do not accept any more than I have accepted reports in the case of a previous convoy in the Atlantic where enemy claims were grossly exaggerated."—Reuter.

Enemy Shipping Losses Rise

London, Feb. 20.

Enemy mercantile shipping losses have increased by 257,000 tons since January 7, according to authoritative quarters in London.—Reuter.

Tangier Negotiations Continued

Questions Asked in House Of Commons

London, Feb. 20.

Anglo-Spanish negotiations over Tangier are still hanging fire, the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, told questioners in the House of Commons on Wednesday. He regretted that he still was not in a position to make a final statement.

Mr. Frederick Cocks, Labourite member for the Broxtowe Division of Nottinghamshire, asked whether the Spanish pledge regarding neutrality of Tangier carried assurance that Tangier would not be used as a base for operations against French Morocco.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, refused to accept the implications which appeared in that query.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member for the East Division of Wolverhampton, asked, "What is holding up a settlement in view of the fact that for many weeks if not months unilateral action was taken in abuse of British rights? Is it not time we got some satisfaction?"

Mr. Butler said Mr. Mander's view was shared by the Government and added that the Spanish Foreign Minister had been away from Madrid, this accounting partly for the delay. Mr. Eden already had said negotiations have been proceeding satisfactorily.—Reuter.

THE regular meeting of the supervisory and executive committee of the Chinese Red Cross Society was held at Hongkong on February 15, with Dr. C. T. Wang, the president, presiding, says a Hongkong message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Mr. Tu Yueh-sen, Vice-president, and members of the executive committee including Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, Dr. Alfred Saokie-Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lai, former Chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Ling Kang-hou, secretary-general of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association and Yeh Kung-tso, Chu Wen-liu, members of the supervisory committee, were present, the report concludes.

Food Conference Opens In Chungking

Causes for Rise in Food Prices Listed by Paper

Chungking, Feb. 20.

A national food conference opened here this morning under the chairmanship of the Vice-Minister of Communications and concurrently Director of the National Food Control Board.

Out of a total of 18 provinces, 15 have already sent representatives to attend the conference.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was scheduled to address the delegates this morning.

Reviewing the causes for the rise of food prices, the "Ta Kung Pao" this morning gives the following causes:

1. Hoarding by speculators.
2. Smuggling into enemy-occupied areas as a result of high prices offered by the Japanese.
3. Large-scale purchases of foodstuffs at harvest time by the provinces which experience a food shortage and by certain offices of the army; and
4. Higher labour wages and transportation difficulties.

The newspaper declares that food control has already been enforced in Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung. In Chekiang, the daily reports, food is being distributed according to the population of a district.

In Fukien, measures similar to those adopted in Szechuen have been enforced; The province is divided into "supply" and "demand" districts. Those experiencing a food shortage will be allowed to buy food from surplus areas.

Kwangtung has always experienced a food shortage; therefore, the provincial authorities undertake the purchase of food from other provinces and then apportion supplies to districts according to their requirements.

In Hunan, the authorities have reduced the price of rice from $30 per picul to $15.—Reuter.

Catholic Leaders Send Message to Pope

Loyalty of French Bishops To Vichy Affirmed

Vichy, Feb. 20.

French Cardinals and Archbishops, holding two assemblies this year at Lyons and Paris because of the impossibility of crossing the interzone boundary, sent messages to the Pope affirming their loyalty to the Vichy Government, it was learned yesterday

The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Suhard, said the message on behalf of clergy in the occupied zone affirmed that they had "absolutely decided to confine our efforts to the religious plane."

"We intend avoiding all political or partisan activity and will solely apply ourselves to saving souls and aiding needy and unfortunates," the message stated.

"In the social and civic domain, we profess complete loyalty to the established power in France—the Petain Government—and we invite our faithful to adopt the same spirit."—United Press.

LYCEUM THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
CONCERT
GALEENA
RUNICH
with collaboration of the
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor:
Maestro MARIO PACI
H. MARGOLINSKI (piano)
L. SCHOENBACH (cello)
BOOKING at Moutrie's and at Theatre
Manager: A. Petuhov.
-2494

U.S. Ready to Take Foreign Ships

40 Danish Vessels Could Be Used in Atlantic to Ease Britain's Path

Washington, Feb. 20.

Maritime circles here yesterday understood that a deal was nearly consummated whereby about sixty idle Danish and other vessels will come under jurisdiction of the American Flag.

The vessels would be used largely in the Pacific, thereby releasing important British tonnage for Atlantic service. The deal would affect 40 Danish ships in U.S. ports and 20 others in Latin America.

American lines owners previously had opposed the deal, alleging that it would constitute dangerous competition. Now, however, routes have been workerd out so that no important conflict would exist with American lines, said reliable sources—United Press.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture yesterday were said to be studying means leading to possible expropriation of neutral ships now in refuge in Argentine ports.—United Press.

Funeral Services Held For Air Crash Victims

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

Buddhist funeral services for the late Admiral Baron Mineo Osumi, Vice-Admiral Hikojiro Suga, four other naval officers and four members of the crew of the plane which crashed on February 5 when it struck Hwangyang mountain on the south bank of the West River near Canton, took place this afternoon at the Nishi-Honganji Temple in Tokyo.

The ashes of the air crash victims were brought to Tokyo on February 17 by airplane. The Emperor, Empress, Empress Dowager and Prince and Princesses of the Blood sent proxies to the funeral which was held under the direction of Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Navy Minister, attended by Cabinet Ministers and other high government officials, high navy and army officers, and foreign naval and military attaches.—Domei.

CAPITOL
142 MUSEUM ROAD Tel. 17100
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"King Solomon's Mines"
Sir Cedric HARDWICKE Anna LEE Roland YOUNG
80 cts., $1, $1.30
OPENS SUNDAY!
Edward G. Robinson
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"TARZAN FINDS A SON"
with
Maureen O'SULLIVAN John SHEFFIELD
ADMISSION PRICES
80 cts., $1, $1.30
OPENS SUNDAY!
Judy GARLAND
in
"WIZARD OF OZ"
in TECHNICOLOR!

Most of Salamanca Destroyed

Madrid Reveals Damage Done by Hurricane

Madrid, Feb. 19.

No less than 90 per cent. of the buildings in Salamanca were destroyed by the hurricane which swept over Spain and Portugal a few days ago, it was announced here today.

Twenty persons met their death and six were injured in the same city.

At Ilba Alka, three persons were killed and seven injured, while in Santander three persons met their death and one hundred and thirteen were injured.

In the latter town, houses in forty streets were lost in the terrific fire which raged during the storm. 461 buildings being destroyed by the flames.—Havas.

Roosevelt Signs Debt Limit Increase

Washington, Feb. 20.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed legislation raising the federal debt limit from US$49,000,000,000 to US$65,000,000,000 and authorizing issuance of wholly taxable federal securities designed to enable the Treasury to finance the defence programme. The new limit was expected to meet cash requirements until June 30, 1942.—United Press.

Britain May Tighten Contraband Control

Further Bases to Curtail Traffic Considered

London, Feb. 20.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare yesterday disclosed that Britain actively is considering establishing new contraband control bases near the Americas, probably at Trinidad.

Such bases would enable the British to intercept contraband ship cargoes, especially from the east coast and Latin America via the Panama Canal with goods for Russia and Japan which ultimately can reach Germany.—United Press.

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To-day at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
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"THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE"
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ALLAN JONES MARTHA RAYE JOE PENNER
Sunday morning Show at 10.30 a.m.
Deanna Durbin Leopold Stokowski
"100 MEN AND A GIRL"

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LAWRENCE TIBBETT. Foremost Star of the Metropolitan Opera, New York, in a Great Operatic Treat.
METROPOLITAN
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Selections from "Aida," "Faust," "Figaro," and other Famous Operas.
No Music Lover Should Miss This!
To-morrow: Greatest Adventure Film, SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON
Thomas Mitchell—Edna Best.

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COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, February 26!
3 Shows at 2.30, 5.30, 9.15—4 Shows at 2, 4.30, 7, 9.30
A WONDER WORLD WHERE MAGIC IS REAL!
Dwarfing all other screen spectacles as a marvelous multicolored cascade of wonders are dramatized before your astonished eyes. Magic horses...mountainous Djinni...flying carpets ...adventure after adventure to thrill your heart!
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THE THIEF OF BAGDAD
IN MAGIC TECHNICOLOR
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TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THIRD FINGER LEFT HAND
Myrna LOY
MELVYN DOUGLAS
Raymond WALBURN · Lee BOWMAN
Bonita GRANVILLE · Felix BRESSART
A Robert Z. Leonard Production
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and has to live up to a marriage that never took place!..It's the merriest marital madhouse since "I Love You Again!"
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COMING! SUPER-ATTRACTION! COMING!
EMBARK WITH THEM ON GLORIOUS ADVENTURE!
For every heart...that yearns to live and love boldly! Ripped from savage frontier history's most stirring pages... Kenneth Roberts' great novel becomes the screen's supreme thrill entertainment! Filmed in breathless Technicolor!
SPENCER TRACY'S greatest performance as fearless Major Rogers!
NORTHWEST PASSAGE (BOOK 1—ROGERS' RANGERS)
Spencer TRACY
CAST OF THOUSANDS including:
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WALTER BRENNAN
RUTH HUSSEY
NAT PENDLETON
Screen Play by Laurence Stallings and Talbot Jennings · Produced by Hunt Stromberg · Directed by King Vidor
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer Picture

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 13/32d.	$ 70.46
U.S. $100 @ 5 9/16	$1,797.75
Yen 23⅝	$100
Guilders 10⅜	100
Rupees 18⅞	100
Pesos 11⅛	100
Hongkong $22⅝	100
Closing 3 7/16	5⅝

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3½d.	$ 68.57
U.S. $100 @ 5 11/16	$1,758.00
London—demand, $1=	3½d.
4 months' sight credits	3 9/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 19/32d.
6 months' sight credits	3 19/32d.
6 months' sight docts	3⅝d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 11/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5¾
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 13/16
Closing 3 15/32	5¾

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.02¾ U.S. $1=59.59d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3 15/32 U.S. $5 11/16
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 10⅓

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,758.241 £1=$68.571
Selling U.S.$100=$1,818.182 £1=$71.111

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 9 15/32 " H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 173½ per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.797
Gold Unit 1.00—CRB: or Local $ $5.007

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	3 15/32	3 27/64
U.S. $	5 11/16	5⅝

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING Cash		BUYING Feb./Mar.	
£ T.T.	3 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	3 13/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	5¾
Rs. T.T.	19¼	15 d/s.	19¾

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23⅜	23⅜
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.02	—
Bombay offtake 100 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Feb. 19 4.02¾
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.94
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.95

The local market opened with sellers at 3 29/64 sterling and 5 43/64 U.S.$. Immediately after the opening the market declined to 3 27/64d. sterling and 5 41/64 U.S.$. Thereafter there was a steadier falling and quotations improved gradually throughout the remainder of the day, the market closing quiet and steady with sellers at:—

3 15/32 sterling 5 11/16 U.S.$ Cash/Feb.
3 29/64 " 5 43/64 " Mar.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 19.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81¼ N.	London	1/5 31/32
N. Y.	332¾-332¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	20½	" sellers	1/5 31/32
Hongkong	84¼	" buyers	1/6 1/32
		Japan 2 mths	
		" sellers	82¾ N.
		" buyers	77 N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6 1/16
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/16
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 15/32d.	" buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Brazil	5.05
Spain	9.25 N.	Japan	23.45/48
Paris	2.19	Shanghai	5.80
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	19.75
S'zerland	23.23	Rumania	0.50
" "free"	23.32	Yugo Slavia	2.30
Sweden	23.85	Finland	2.05
Montreal	84.560	Manila	49.80 N.
London			4.02¾
Buenos Aires Paper			29.78
" " " market rate			23.60
Montreal on London			4.76½

N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Feb. 19.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills	6 months	3¼%
Call money		0⅞%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0⅝%B 0 9/16%A
Call money	1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Far Eastern Situation Disturbs Market

New York, Feb. 19.

Wall Street analysts, trying to determine what the market discounted in last week's decline, today put their fingers on the Orient and possibility of a new German push.

Many traders were wondering whether possibility of a new German push was responsible for the decline. They noted that last year the German attacks demoralized the list and many think heavy selling will break out now if the Nazis re-open a drive.

Most market men now believe Japan does not desire to become embroiled with the United States but all continue to watch the Orient.

The market's poor showing and the Far Eastern situation spurred sales on the stock market today.

The market declined one to three points in early trading after which it became stabilized when averages approached the year's lows, meanwhile trading increased. Many traders sold on the market's poor showing while others were perturbed over the Far Eastern situation.

Tin futures advance sharply over import commodities.—United Press.

Silver Quotations

	Feb. 19	Feb. 20
London spot	23⅜d.	23⅜d.
" forward	23⅜d.	23 5/16d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The strength of the previous day was continued yesterday and, though the turnover was not particularly heavy, the undertone throughout was steady. Wheelocks recovered, to close at the business rate of $90, while Docks and Ewos attracted a fair amount of trading at improved rates. Rubbers were again steady, with firmness shown in the Dutch issues.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
462.56	105.32	General	289.43	+ 7.14
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	264.54	+10.65

Total 620,411 shares, 501 bonds.

Morning Session

Stock						
Yangtsze Finance					1000	15.70
	2000	15.90	13000	16.00	1500	*16.00
	1500	16.10	1000	15.80	3500	15.50
	4000	15.60	500	*15.70	500	15.70
	4500	15.50	500	15.40	1000	15.30
	1500	15.10	500	15.60		
S'hai Loan			2000	19.00	500	19.20
	500	19.10	1500	*18.90	1000	18.90
	1000	18.80	1000	*18.80	1000	18.90
	500	*19.00	3000	18.50	1000	18.40
	1000	18.60	500	18.50		
I. I. Trust			2500	22.00	5500	22.25
	1000	*22.00	5000	22.50	1000	21.75
	3000	21.50	3500	21.25	6000	21.00
	500	*21.50	500	*21.25	500	21.50
S'hai Securities			1000	5.70	6000	5.75
	2500	5.80	1000	*5.80	1500	5.70
	2000	5.50	1000	*5.70		
China Realty (X.D.)					1000	9.00
	1000	8.60				
S'hai Land			500	12.00	2000	11.90
	1000	11.80	500	11.60	4500	11.50
	1500	11.40	500	*11.50		
Dockyards			4000	28.75	1800	28.50
	3000	*28.50	200	28.25	500	*28.75
	2900	29.00	2900	28.50	200	28.25
	200	28.75	500	28.50	300	28.25
	1200	28.00	700	27.50	600	*27.75
	1800	27.25	400	27.00	100	*27.25
	4100	27.50	2300	27.75	1500	*28.00
	400	*27.75	4100	27.75	200	27.00
	400	27.50				
Ewo Brewery			1000	7.70	7000	7.80
	7000	*7.85	6500	7.85	1000	*7.75
	1000	7.75	2000	7.80	2000	7.70
	4000	7.60	2000	7.50	2000	7.55
Wheelock			200	90.00	200	89.50
	200	89.00	300	*90.00	200	91.00
	400	*91.00	300	91.50	1600	92.00
	200	*91.50	600	92.50	700	92.00
	2500	91.50	100	91.00	100	*90.50
	2400	91.00	100	90.50	600	90.00
	300	89.50	200	*89.50	100	*89.00
	200	89.00	100	88.50	400	88.00
	100	*88.00	2100	87.50	500	*88.50
	100	88.00	900	*89.50	400	88.00
	200	*89.50	500	89.00	1500	*89.00
	1700	88.50	1500	89.00	2300	88.00
	300	*88.00	300	87.00	200	87.50
	700	89.00	200	88.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			9200	42.00	600	*41.50
	4600	41.75	2600	*42.00	500	*42.25
	300	42.25	700	*41.75	3900	41.50
	2700	41.75	800	*41.00	4600	41.00
	1300	40.75	300	*40.50	800	40.50
	1900	41.25	300	41.00	3700	41.00
	900	40.75	3000	40.50	200	*40.50
	4800	41.25	800	*41.25	200	41.00
Textile			2000	*8.80	1000	8.85
	2500	9.00	4000	8.95	500	*8.90
	4500	8.90	4500	8.80	2500	8.85
	500	*8.80	1500	8.75	500	8.70
	500	8.80				
Worsted			1000	*5.70	2000	5.70
	3000	5.80	1500	5.75	500	*5.75
	500	5.60	500	5.70	1000	5.75
Tram (Bearer) £1					200	45.50
	200	45.25				
C. G. Omnibus			100	17.40	400	17.30
	200	17.10	400	17.00		
Telephone			200	35.50	200	35.00
	100	34.75	200	*34.50	100	34.25
S'hai Gas (Old)			600	16.50	200	16.60
	200	16.30	100	16.40	100	16.20
Lumber			200	*51.50	1100	52.00
	800	52.50	100	51.00	100	51.50
	300	50.50	900	50.00	100	49.75
	900	49.50	300	49.00	500	*50.00
Metal (Old)			3900	31.00	2000	*30.75
	900	*31.00	100	31.50	1100	31.25
	100	*30.75	800	30.75	2600	*30.50
	100	30.50	300	30.25	1600	30.00
	400	39.75	100	30.50	400	30.25
	700	30.00				
Metal (New)			600	26.25	4400	26.00
	1600	25.75	200	26.25	900	*26.00
	200	*26.25	200	26.25	100	25.75
	300	26.00	100	*26.00	2800	25.75
	100	*25.50	300	25.50	100	25.25
	300	24.75	2600	25.25	400	25.50
	200	*25.00	700	25.25	300	24.75
	300	24.50	400	25.00	200	25.25
Exploration			1000	23.25	2000	23.50
	2500	24.00	6000	23.75	1000	*24.25
	1500	24.25	2000	23.50	1500	23.25
	2000	23.75	3500	23.50	1500	23.25
	2000	23.00	2000	22.75	1000	22.50
	500	22.25	1500	*22.25	1000	*22.50
	4000	23.00	1500	*22.75	5500	23.00
	2500	22.75	1000	22.50	2500	23.25
Power (Pref)					40	130.50
Anglo Dutch			300	17.80	300	17.70
	900	17.90	300	*17.90	1000	18.00
	900	17.80	600	17.70	600	17.60
	100	*17.50	600	17.50	300	17.40
	200	17.50				
Anglo Java			200	36.00	500	*36.50
	700	*36.25	3800	36.50	800	36.25
	300	36.75	700	36.00	100	36.25
	800	36.00	100	35.75	1100	35.25
	400	35.50	500	*35.00	400	35.00
	300	35.25	1500	35.25	300	35.75
	800	35.00				
Batu Anam					1000	1.20
Chemor			1000	2.30	1000	2.40
Cheng			1000	0.78	6000	0.77
Kroewoek			5000	2.50	1000	2.47½
	7000	2.45	1000	2.40	1000	2.47½
Langkat			500	25.75	200	*25.50
	300	25.50	300	*25.75	1300	26.00
	100	*26.50	1500	26.25	500	26.50
	300	25.75	200	*26.25	1600	25.75
	1500	26.00	200	*25.75	200	*26.25
	100	*25.50	800	25.50	100	*24.75
	200	25.00	100	*25.00	500	25.25
	200	25.00	100	24.75	100	*24.50
	100	*24.75	100	*25.00	600	25.00
	100	25.25	300	*25.25		
Repah			1000	1.20	2000	1.16
Rubber Trust			2500	9.50	500	*9.50
	500	9.40	500	9.30		
Semambu					12000	1.30
Senawang					1000	1.44
Kelantan					8000	0.80
Tebong			6000	1.36	1000	1.34
Ziangbe			400	21.00	200	20.75
	500	*21.25	300	21.25	800	21.00
	500	*21.25	600	21.00	800	20.50
	400	20.75	200	20.50		
Power 5½% Debs.					6000	88.50
	15000	88.75				
American Club Debs.					10000	*45.00
S. M. C. 6% Tael 1926					12000	92.00
	7100	*92.00				

ODD LOTS

Stock				
Ewo Mills (Ord)	500	39.75	50	40.25
	75	42.00		
Yangtsze Finance			100	15.80
Exploration			100	*23.75
I. I. Trust			250	22.25
S'hai Securities			100	5.70
S'hai Loan	300	18.60	250	18.80
Power (Pref)			5	130.25
Ewo Brewery			200	7.65
Metal (New)			5	25.75
Wheelock			36	89.50
Worsted			320	5.70

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Stock						
Yangtsze Finance					2000	15.50
	500	15.70	4000	15.80		
S'hai Loan			1000	18.50	500	18.40
	500	*18.70	1000	18.70		
I. I. Trust			500	21.00	500	21.25
	500	*21.50	2000	21.75	500	22.00
	500	22.25	500	*22.25		
S'hai Securities			500	5.55	500	5.50
	6000	5.60	4000	5.65		
S'hai Land					1000	11.60
China Realty			500	*8.65	1000	8.70
Dockyards			200	27.50	1200	27.25
	600	*27.25	1000	27.00	700	27.25
	800	27.50	500	27.75	300	*27.50
	1700	27.75	100	*27.75		
Ewo Brewery			1500	7.60	500	7.55
	2000	7.60				
Wheelock			1800	89.00	1000	88.50
	800	*88.00	900	88.00	300	*87.50
	800	88.50	1100	*89.00	700	89.00
	1000	89.50	200	90.00	500	89.50
	100	89.00	400	89.00	900	89.50
	200	90.00	100	89.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			100	*41.25	1700	41.25
	500	*41.50	400	*41.00	3500	*41.25
	2400	41.00	3600	41.50	3000	41.75
	600	*41.50	500	*41.75	200	*42.00
	100	42.00				
Textile			500	8.85	7000	8.80
	500	*8.80	1500	8.85	1500	8.90
Worsted			1500	5.60	500	5.65
Tram (Bearer) £1					200	45.50
C. G. Omnibus			100	16.90	160	17.00
	100	17.10	100	17.20		
Telephone			400	34.25	200	34.50
S'hai Gas (Old)					200	16.30
Lumber			300	50.00	200	49.25
	300	49.50	400	50.00	200	49.75
Metal (Old)			700	30.00	100	*29.50
	100	29.75	100	*29.75	700	30.25
	500	30.50	900	30.75	200	31.00
Metal (New)			200	*25.25	400	*24.75
	800	25.00	200	24.75	1000	25.25
	600	*25.50	1100	25.50	1600	25.75
	200	*26.00				
Kaping					100	47.00
Exploration			500	23.00	1000	*23.00
	3000	22.75	500	22.50	1000	23.00
	1000	23.25	4000	23.50	6500	23.75
	500	*23.75	7500	24.00	1500	*24.00
	2000	24.25	500	24.50	500	*24.50
Power (Pref)			10	130.75	10	131.00
Anglo Dutch			100	17.50	100	17.60
	600	17.70	200	17.80	300	17.90
Anylo Java			100	*35.00	200	35.00
	100	35.25	100	35.50	1000	35.75
	1000	36.00	200	*36.00	300	*35.75
	100	35.75	200	36.00		
Kroewoek			2000	2.45	1000	2.47½
	4000	2.50				
Lanykat			600	25.00	100	24.50
	100	*25.00	100	*25.25	100	25.25
	100	*25.50	1600	25.50	1200	25.75
	100	25.50	400	25.75		
Rubber Trust			500	9.40	500	*9.40
Semambu					1000	1.24
Kelantan			1000	*0.78	1000	0.78
Tebong			4000	1.34	6000	1.36
	1000	*1.36	1000	1.38	1000	*1.36
	4000	1.38				
Ziangbe			300	20.75	100	*21.00
	100	21.00	200	20.75	200	*21.00

ODD LOTS

Stock				
Ewo Mills (Ord)	50	41.25	50	41.50
I. I. Trust			100	21.50
S'hai Securities			250	5.55

*—Direct Business.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 19.

Dull but easy conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices generally finishing from fractions to over one point down.

Sellers were prominent throughout the day, influenced by fears over the unsettled foreign political situation and the disturbing domestic labour problem, while buyers continued to be cautious.

The volume of business done totalled 470,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Change
30 Indust.	118.71	117.43	117.94	−1.04
20 Rails	26.68	26.42	26.56	−0.19
15 Utilit.	18.98	18.78	18.81	−0.19
40 Bonds	—	—	89.56	−0.28
11 Commod.	—	—	56.40	+0.57

Feb.	18	19	Feb.	18	19
Adams Exp	5¼	5⅜	Libbey O F	35¼	35
Alg Lud	20½	20	Lockhed	21⅛	20⅞
Allis Chal	29½	28¾	Loew's	31	30⅞
Alum Ltd	*71	*71	Loft Inc	14⅛	15⅛
Amer Can	83	83	Mack Trks	26⅜	25⅛
Am Cyan	32½	32	McK & Rob	25	24⅛
Am For Pr	*0⅞	0⅞	Mart G L	23⅜	23⅛
" $7 pfd	15¼	15¼	Mont Ward	35⅛	35⅛
Am Loco	12⅜	12⅛	Mountain	3	2⅞
Am Metal	16¼	†16⅜	Nat Avian	*8⅛	8⅛
Am Radtr	6	6	Nat City	*25	*25
Am R Mill	12¼	11⅞	Nat Dist	21	21
Am Smelt	*39	38⅝	Nat Dairy	13⅛	13⅛
Am Sug	13½	13¼	Nat Lead	16	16
Am T & T	158⅜	156⅞	Nat P & L	6⅛	6
Am Tob	69⅛	68⅜	Nat Sup	5⅛	5
Am Wtwrks	5⅜	5¼	N Y Cent	12⅛	12
Anaconda	22⅜	22¼	Niag Hud	2⅞	2⅞
Atchison	20⅞	21¼	N A Avian	13	12⅞
Avian Cpn	4	3⅞	N Am Co	15⅛	15
Bald Loco	14¼	14¼	N Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Balt & O	3¼	3¼	O I Glass	42	40⅞
Barber	*8¼	8¼	Pac G & E	25⅛	26⅛
Barns Oil	8	7⅞	Packard	2⅞	2⅞
Bendix	33⅜	33⅛	Pan A Air	12⅛	12⅛
Beth Steel	76	74⅞	Paramount	10⅛	10⅞
Bliss	14¼	13⅞	Pen R R	22⅞	22⅞
Boeing	14⅛	14	Phil Pet	36⅞	36
Borg War	17⅛	17⅛	P S of N J	27⅛	27
Briggs	20⅞	20⅛	Pullman	23	23
Budd Mfg	3⅞	3⅝	Pure Oil	7⅛	7⅞
Can Pac Rly	3½	3¼	Radio	4	4
Case J I	45	43⅞	Reading	12⅞	12⅛
Celanese	23	22	Rem Arms	*4⅞	*4⅞
Chase N B	*29¼	*29	Rep Avian	*3⅛	3⅞
Ches & O	39⅜	39¼	Rep Steel	17⅞	17⅞
Chrysler	64⅞	64	Rev C & B	8⅞	8
Col G & E	4	3⅞	Rey Tob	31⅞	32
Col Credit	29¼	29¼	Safeway	38⅛	37⅛
Com & Sth	0⅝	0⅝	Schenley	9	9⅛
Cons Edis	21	20⅞	Sears Roeb	69⅞	69⅞
Cons Oil	5½	5¼	Shell U Oil	10⅞	10⅞
Cont Can	36⅛	36⅜	Soc Vac	8⅞	8⅞
Cont Oil	18⅜	17⅝	Sthrn Pac	8⅞	8⅛
Copld St	14⅜	14⅛	Spicer	32	*31⅛
Curtis Wr	7⅛	7⅝	Sthrn Rly	20⅛	20⅞
" A	25⅜	25	Std Brand	6	6
Deere	19⅛	18⅞	Std G & E	0⅞	0⅞
Dist Cpn	*16¼	16⅛	Std Oil of C	18⅛	18
Douglas	65	64	Std Oil N J	33⅞	33⅞
Du Pont	142	*140	Stone & W	6⅛	6
E P Lead	8⅞	8⅛	Studebaker	6⅛	6
Eaton Mfg	30	29⅜	Swift Int	17⅞	17⅛
Elec A Lite	27⅞	27⅛	Tex Cpn	35⅛	34⅞
Elec B & S	3	3⅛	Technicor	8⅞	*8⅞
" $5 pfd	54⅛	54⅛	Tex Gulf	35⅞	35⅛
" $6 pfd	61	61	Timken	28⅛	27⅞
Elec P & L	28⅜	28	Transamer	4⅛	4⅛
Flintkote	12⅜	12⅛	Tw Cent	5⅛	5⅞
Gen A Tr	50⅛	50	Un B & P	10⅛	10
Gen Elec	31⅛	31	Un Car	62⅛	62⅛
Gen Motor	41⅜	40⅞	Un Pac	77	7¼
Gen Rly	12	12	Un Air	35⅞	34⅞
Gen T & R	*10¼	10⅛	Un A Line	12⅞	12⅛
Glidden	*12⅜	13	Un Cpn	1⅛	1⅛
Goodrich	12⅛	12⅛	" $3 pfd	26	25⅛
" $5 pfd	60	59⅛	Un G Cpn	0⅞	*0⅞
Goodyear	17¼	17¼	Un G Imp	8⅛	8⅛
Gt N Iron	15⅛	13⅛	U S Ind	22⅛	21⅛
Gt N Rly	23⅛	23⅛	U S Rub	18⅛	18⅛
Gt W Sug	21⅛	21	" pfd	81	80⅞
Grey Cpn	11⅛	10⅞	U S Smelt	*58	58
Her Pow	*67⅛	67⅛	U S Steel	57⅞	†55⅞
Homestake	46⅛	46	Vanadium	27	26⅛
Int Nickel	24	23⅛	Vultee	*6⅞	6⅞
Int Paper	11⅛	11	Walworth	4⅞	4⅞
Int T & T	2⅛	2	War Br Pic	3	2⅞
Johns Man	56	56⅛	West Elec	92	91
Kennecot	32	31⅛	Woodward	28⅜	28

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	53⅛	53
Australia Comm.	58½	57
Balt. & Ohio "A"	38⅜	38⅛
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	19	19
" " " 6½% 1957	15¾	16⅛
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	89¾	88
Erie 5s 1967	17	16½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	39⅝	39¼
New England Gas & Elec.	62	*61½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	44¼	43¾
Stand. Gas & Elec.	77⅜	77⅛

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices declined from one to three points today, but levelled off when the averages approached the years's lows. The considerable selling was attributed to Tuesday's poor showing, with many traders perturbed over the Balkan and Orient situations, and also the strikes in the Defense industries. Baldwin Locomotive earned the equivalent of $1.75 per share, toping 1939 earnings.

Stocks:—The moderate but persistent offerings indicate that prices are likely to work lower before a worthwhile rally starts.

STATISTICS

	Week Ended 15/2	Week Ended 8/2
Electricity Output (Edison (Elec. Inst.'s) (kilowatt hours—000's omitted)	2,810,000	2,824,000

Dividends:—American Telephone & Telegraph—$2.25, payable on April 15 to stockholders on record as of March 17.

EARNINGS

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Baldwin Locomotive	Yr. 31/12	$1.75	$0.41
Walworth Co.	"	0.60	0.12

Cotton:—There was no special feature in this market.

Wheat:—A small technical upturn failed to stimulate buying interest, and the market was without definite trend.

Hides:—Ruled quietly steady, with traders awaiting spot developments.

Rubber, Cocoa and Pepper:—Activity was concentrated upon the import markets which ruled strong on disturbing Far Eastern news and apprehension over an increase in war risk and freight rates. All these three markets look higher.

Sugar No. 4:—Quiet but steady conditions prevailed.

Steel Mills Near Capacity

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19.

The Magazine "Iron Age" estimated today that the steel industry this week is operating at 96 per cent. of mill capacity, off one per cent. from last week but up 29 per cent. from the corresponding week in 1940.

The magazine said mills were adopting their own priorities control over new business, expecting that passage of the lend and lease bill would release an avalanche of orders from the British.—United Press.

S'hai Foreign Trade For January

According to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs, covering the foreign trade of Shanghai, net Imports during January, 1940 totalled Gold Units 17,127,006 (G.U.=40 5/32 pence sterling for January). Net Exports were $114,818,105. Figures for the corresponding period last year were G.U.14,419,848 and $122,522,634.

London Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Feb. 19.

Quiet but more encouraging conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange today, with British gilt-edged securities and rails early ruling harder. Oils were more cheerful, whil Kaffirs advanced on selective local buying.

Later, the market turned heavy, as the early firmness failed to attract a following.

In the foreign bond section, Japanese issues moderately advanced.—Reuter.

Feb.	18	19
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£103 7/16	103 7/16
3% Defence Loan	101¼	101¼
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	44	44
4½% Anglo-French Loan	42—47	42—47
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	26	26
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	34	34
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	16	16
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	14	14
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	16	16
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	15	15
5% " " G.	15	15
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	15	15
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	15	15
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	47	47
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	21½	22
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	25	25
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	7⅞	7⅞
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	72	72
" " " (Col. Reg.)	77 N	77 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	32	32¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	20	20
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/6	10/7½
B'tish American Tobacco	90/-	90/-
Dunlop Rubber	32/9	32/9
Imp. Chem. Industries	29/1½	29/1½
United Steel	21/6	21/9
Woolworths	51/10½	52/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/-	18/-
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/6	1/6
Sub-Nigel	146/3	146/3
Western Holdings	9/3	9/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	35¾	36¼
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/7½	15/7½
London, Midland & Scot.	14⅛	13⅞
S'hai Elec. Construction	15/-	15/-
S'hai Waterworks "A"	13½	13½
Shell Transport & Trad.	40/-	40/-

U.S. Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 19.

Quiet and irregular conditions prevailed in the cotton market during most part of the day. Near the close, the market suddenly advanced on "spot" house buying and covering by shorts. At the close, quotations ranged from 2 to 8 points up from the previous final levels.

The market for raw rubber futures ruled firm and active on good trade and factory buying and speculative short covering, influenced by reports of higher freight and war risk rates. At the last callover, gains of 35 to 49 points were recorded.

The Chicago Wheat Pit early traced the same pattern as witnessed in the stock market, but later quotations hardened on shorts covering. At the final bell, gains from ⅝ to ⅞ cent were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Mar.	10.29-29	+04	Mar.	21.15-15	+49
May	10.28-28	+07	May	21.03-04	+46
July	10.15-15	+08	July (N.C.)	20.40-40	+35
Oct.	9.68-68	+02			
Dec.	9.66-66	+03	Sept. (N.C.)	20.27-28	+37
Jan.	9.64 N.	+03			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
Mar.	2.08-09 B/A	+02	Mar.	0.68-69½ B/A	unc.
May	2.13-14 B/A	+01	May	0.72-72½ B/A	+1½

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
May	79⅝-79¾	+⅝	May	61⅝-61⅝	+1⅝
July	75-75	+⅞	July	60⅞-60⅞	+1⅛

New York Silk No. 1

Mar. 2.57½B-58½A +1½

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Feb. 19.

Prices in the rubber market today ruled firm on outside buying being more prominent. Offerings were scarce.

London Rubber: Spot, buyers 13 +3/16; sellers 13⅛ +3/16; Mar. del. buyers 13 1/16; sellers 13 3/16 +3/16.

Liverpool Cotton: American Futures: Mar. 8.23 unc; May 8.24 unc. July 8.25 unc. Oct. 8.19 unc. Egyptian Futures: Giza, F.G.F. No. 7, No. 2 contract: Mar. 11.06 +1; May 11.05 +1; July 11.01 +1; Nov. 11.03 +1.

London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash middle price £271⅝ +2⅛; 3 mths, middle price £268⅜ +2.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn, 20's, D.H, per bale	$1,272
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	227
Shanghai cotton .. per picul	212
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 20/22 78%	$4,850
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$23.00
Flour, export per bag (49lb.)	25.55

London Bullion

London, Feb. 19.

London Gold: Bar, Fine, per oz...168/- unchanged.

London Silver: There was a small bear covering demand with little offering. Market quiet. After the official fixing the market remained quiet, with buyers satisfied.

Spot	23⅜d.	+1/16d.
Forward	23⅜d.	+1/16d.

—Reuter.

Admiral Nomura Confronted by Difficult Task in Washington

Observers Agree That Best That Can Be Hoped for Is Ground for Compromise Between Both Sides

New York, Feb. 20.

ADMIRAL Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington with a broad knowledge of the reasons for the current "short of war" tension between the United States and Japan which should enable him to frame rapidly any recommendations he deems fit, writes Miles W. Vaughn.

Although observers in Tokyo and Washington agreed that Admiral Nomura would like to give President Roosevelt an immediate magic formula to restore friendship and quiet war rumours, in conversations with both American and Japanese leaders I have found nobody who believes such a formula can be evolved now.

The best that can be hoped for, it is agreed, is that world developments will offer some "break," now unforeseen, to enable both sides to find ground for a compromise.

Four Things Required

I was told unimpeachably in Washington that the following probably must happen before Japanese-American collaboration can be restored:

Firstly, formation of a vigorous, stable government in Tokyo, representing the United Japanese people and able to force its will upon the Japanese Army. Cabinets in Tokyo have been changing every few months during the past 12 years and no government since the days immediately preceding the Manchurian wars has been able to demonstrate that it is in complete control of the Imperial Army.

There are some indications the present cabinet may be gaining the power needed and the Prime Minister, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, within a few months may be strong enough to make commitments Washington can accept as binding and representing the united will of the Japanese people.

Secondly, Japan must abandon what appears to be its present conception of a "Greater East Asia sphere of common prosperity."

Washington believes the conception is now based on the idea of definite Japanese military, political and economic superiority and that Tokyo is not prepared to accept any thesis which would meet the United States traditional stand for equality of opportunity.

China to Be Independent

Thirdly, the Sino-Japanese conflict must be ended on a basis which would leave China a free and independent nation—in fact as well as in theory. Neither Washington nor Tokyo now sees the possibility of an early end to the conflict.

Fourthly, Japan must withdraw from the limited alliance with Germany and Italy which until proved otherwise can only be interpreted in Washington as aimed at the United States and designed to frustrate President Roosevelt's pledge of all-out aid to Britain. Admiral Nomura possessed expert and thorough knowledge of the American point of view as a result of contacts, late in 1939 when he was Foreign Minister in the Abe Cabinet, with the American Ambassador to Tokyo, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, in a series of conversations in an effort to find ground for understanding. The Grew-Nomura conversations ended after Admiral Nomura tentatively pledged to reopen the Yangtze River to American traders.

Extremely Difficult Mission

When the Abe cabinet fell the Admiral, however, continued in close touch with American affairs and toured China in December to consult with leaders of the Japanese armed forces, attempting to find out how far he might go in Washington in the way of concessions to the United States. Admiral Nomura accepted the Washington post with a full knowledge that he was attempting an extremely difficult mission—on which the issue of war or peace might well hinge.

Reliable quarters in Tokyo say that Admiral Nomura first refused to consider the Ambassadorship, anticipating a "series of delaying actions" which he thought a diplomat and not a sailor should handle.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, enlisted the pressure of senior and active naval officers who are said to have finally convinced Admiral Nomura by emphasizing that the Imperial Navy has been long out of sympathy with extremists who forced the Manchurian War and the China conflict.

Trend of Japanese Opinion

The Japanese Navy recently abandoned its aloofness in politics on the basis of a belief it should help restrain the Army's policies which, it argued, were forcing Japan to the brink of war with the United States and probably Britain and in which the Navy would bear the brunt.

Naval quarters, viewing the Japanese future as a sea power instead of as a land power, generally were opposed to the tripartite pact feeling it allied Japan with land powers. It was also argued that public opinion is spinning away from the militarists who are said to be responsible for most of the trouble with the United States.

With this background some observers believe Admiral Nomura will be prepared to act rapidly, perhaps offering wide concessions if and when the time is ripe—much depending upon the fate of Japan's Axis partners in the European war.—United Press.

Knudsen Belittles Strikes in U.S.

Defence Programme Said Not Seriously Delayed By Labour Trouble

Washington, Feb. 20.

Mr. William Knudsen, chairman of the National Defence Commission, testified before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday that strikes had not seriously delayed the defence programme.

Mr. Knudsen said events preceding the collapse of France indicated "over all legislation of wages and working conditions was undesirable."—United Press.

Strikes Affect 18 Industries

New York, Feb. 20.

Strikes have tied up 18 defence industries affecting 22,000 workers throughout the United States, a survey showed yesterday.

The plants were working on Government orders valued at US$85,000,000. Largest of the orders tied up is at a plant, in Milwaukee where production on US$40,000,000 worth of trucks and tanks has been delayed since January 22.—United Press.

957 U.S. War Planes Made in January

Washington, Feb. 20.

American manufacturers delivered 1,036 aircraft during the month of January. Of these 957 went to the fighting forces of the United States and Great Britain, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. William S. Knudsen, Chief of United States Defence Production.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Feb. 20.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.195	.195
Antamok	.05 X	.05 X
Bagiuo Gold	.14	.14
Batong Buhay	.0075X	.0075X
Big Wedge	.22 S	.22 S
Coco Grove	.0625X	.0625X
Consolidated Mines	.0018	.0018
Demonstration	.05 X	.05 X
East Mindanao	.0675	.0675
I. X. L.	.22 S	.22 S
Ipo Gold	.05 X	.05 X
Itogen	.1475X	.1475X
Mambulao Consolidated	.01 X	.01 X
Masbate Consolidated	.085 S	.085 S
Mine Operations	.055 X	.055 X
Paracale Gumaus	.265	.265
San Mauricio	.30 X	.30 X
Surigao Consolidated	.17	.175
Suyoc	.09 X	.09 X
United Paracale	.12	.12
Mindanao Motherlode	.1075	.1075
Mahila Hai-Alai	6.50	6.50
Benguet Consolidated	3.50 nom.	—

Turnover (Morning Session): 8,300 pesos.

Shares Index (Morning Session): 42.67.

S.—Sales. X—Sellers.—Reuter.

Permata Rubber Report

Messrs. Frost, Bland & Co. Ltd., report that the profit of the Permata Rubber Estate Ltd., for the year ending October 31, 1940 amounted to $127,666.84, and that after paying an interim dividend, the balance available for appropriation is $104,323.83.

At a meeting of the board of directors held yesterday, it was decided to recommend the following appropriation at the annual general meeting of the company to be held on March 19.

Pay a final dividend of 20 cents per share (making 28 cents for the year)	$63,443.80
Write off re-planting	4,936.20
Place to re-planting reserve	10,000.00
Place to General Reserve	10,000.00
Carry forward	15,943.83
	$104,323.83

Oil Production

New York, Feb. 19.

The American Petroleum Institute announced today that oil production last week averaged 3,638,100 barrels daily. The total was 20,450 barrels more than the preceding week's production but 79,850 barrels less than production for the corresponding week in 1940.—United Press.

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Italian Prisoners in India Now 23,000

New Delhi, Feb. 20.

A further batch of 3,500 Italian prisoners of war has arrived in India. The new arrivals bring the total figure of Italian prisoners of war at present interned in India up to 23,000.—Reuter.

Former Dutch Premier Thought Kidnapped

Dr. de Geer Now Believed Imprisoned by Germans

London, Feb. 20.

The Netherlands Government here yesterday was investigating a report that the former Dutch Premier was kidnapped by Germans.

The Government said it had been informed that Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer, Premier when Germany invaded Holland, had been lured from England with a report that his wife was ill, kidnapped and taken to Germany by plane.

"He left Lisbon in a German airliner for Berlin by way of Barcelona," said a spokesman. "We assumed he would travel from Berlin to Holland but I do not know whether he ever got to Holland."

A kidnap report published in the "Daily Mirror" here said Dr. de Geer was in jail in Stuttgart, Germany. The Dutch Government issued a statement on February 6 saying Dr. de Geer had been permitted to leave England last November on condition he go to the Netherlands East Indies.

The statement also expressed deep regret over the fact that Dr. de Geer, contrary to his reported promise, had returned to Holland.—United Press.

Anglo-Soviet Parleys Make No Progress

Mr. Butler Questioned in House of Commons

London, Feb. 20.

No further progress in Anglo-Soviet negotiations could be announced by the Government spokesman when questioned in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, said since his last answer some weeks ago matters had not been carried further by the Soviet Government.

Mr. Frederick Cocks, Labourite member for the Broxtowe Division of Nottinghamshire, argued that as there was so little difference between *de jure* and *de facto* recognition of the position in the former Baltic states, such a small thing should not be allowed to interfere with establishment of better relations between Britain and Russia.

Mr. Butler answered: "There are not only small but certain large issues involved in this question and I cannot take it further at present." He did not reply to supplementary queries which implied, firstly, that Russia is terrified of Germany and, secondly, that the British Ambassador to Moscow should be brought back to report to a secret session of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

Indian Railway Budget Shows Surplus

Traffic Connected with War Work Important Factor

New Delhi, Feb. 20.

An unprecedentedly large surplus of nearly £11,000,000, exceeding the previous year's surplus by over £7,500,000, is revealed in the Indian railway budget for 1940/1941.

In presenting the budget, the Government spokesman said that traffic connected with the war effort was the preponderant factor in the surplus. Furthermore, 305 miles of railway line had been dismantled during the year for purposes of war economy.

All available skilled labour, materials and machine-tools were required for war work, the spokesman said, and particularly for munitions, and many of the workshops are now entirely occupied by war work.—Reuter.

Nazis Said Pillaging Polish Industries

Seventy Private Banks Taken Over

London, Feb. 20.

The Germans are steadily expropriating all Polish property and business undertakings in the principal Polish towns, Polish circles in London reveal to Reuters.

In Lodz, Poland's largest textile town, according to reports published in the "Litzmannstaedter Zeitung," local Nazi organ, 70 private banks, 4,300 factories including all leading textile factories, 500 depots for textile raw materials and finished goods, 8,500 shops selling hosiery, haberdashery, ready-made clothes and fancy goods, and 12,000 small business firms, have so far been taken over.

Over 3,000 German "special trustees" have been installed in these concerns. They receive high salaries at the expense of former owners and shareholders.—Reuter.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Needwood	Chefoo	T.K.K.
Yunghsing	Tientsin	Tai Sung
Biyo M.	Rangoon	Y.K.K.
Myogi M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Senkai M.	Japan	—
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Sisen M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Hsinyuan	Hsinkong	Tung Hai

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
U.S.S. Chaumont	Am.	—
Jeff Davis	Am.	A.P.L.
Albert Sarraut	Fr.	Wallem
Fuhsing	Jap.	M.B.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
U.S.S. Oahu	Am.	—
Sungshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

SHIPPING NEWS

Chartered by Wallem and Company, the ss. **Albert Sarraut**, fast cargo ship, sailed from the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf on her return trip to Saigon. The freighter carries cargo only. She arrived in port last Saturday.

* * *

The **U.S.S. Chaumont**, 10,000-ton American naval transport, which arrived in port on Wednesday morning with replacements for the local Marine garrison, left Shanghai yesterday morning, with a contingent of U.S. Marines, transferred to the United States. The transport was tied to the British Naval Buoys.

* * *

The ss. **Tsingtao Maru**, express liner of the D.K.K. Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, left harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock after a stay of 36 hours here. The liner, which carries passengers and mail, was tied up at the company's Whangpoo Wharf. She will return to Shanghai on the afternoon of February 26.

* * *

The ss. **Shanghai Maru** of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya Line, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, docking alongside the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf. The liner remained here overnight and will sail back to Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. today. Passengers sailing on the ship are requested to embark not later than half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The ss. **Hoten Maru**, fast liner of the D.K.K., running between Shanghai, Tsingtao and Dairen, is due to enter port this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, when she will dock alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo. Staying here for 36 hours, the liner will sail again for the northern ports on February 23 at 9 a.m., with mail and passengers. Ordinary and registered mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 8 p.m. on Saturday. Outgoing passengers for the steamer are requested to embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Hoten Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Bombay & Calcutta
Matue M — 25/2

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York
Dona A'rora — 24/2
Vasaland — 25/2
Vincent — 1/3

From Los Angeles
Nitta M 24/1 3/3
Ningpo — 7/3
K'kura M 10/2 10/3

From Seattle
Satartia 15/2 9/3
C'brook 20/2 14/3

From Honolulu
K'kura M 18/2 10/3

From Manila
P C'lidge 20/2 25/2
Tatuta M 22/2 27/2

From Yokohama
Nitta M 12/2 3/3

From Kobe
Taiyo M 24/2 26/2

From Nagasaki
N'saki M 21/2 22/2

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen
Dairen M 21/2 23/2

Vessels Sailing

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SUEZ CANAL PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to Suez Canal Ports, on or about February 25. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 25-2

INDIAN PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to BOMBAY and KARACHI, on or about February 25. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 25-2

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For New York
Dona Aurora 26/2
Kinai M 9/3
Ningpo 9/3
P Grant 19/3

For Los Angeles
P Coolidge 25/2
Dona Aurora 26/2
Tatuta M 28/2
P. Pierce 8/3
Kinai M 9/3
Ningpo 9/3
P Grant 19/3

For Seattle
West Cuseta 22/2
Satartia 12/3
Coldbrook 18/3

For Manila
West Cuseta 22/2
Dona Aurora 26/2
Ningpo 9/3
Satartia 12/3
Coldbrook 18/3
P Grant 19/3

For Hongkong
West Cuseta 22/2
Dona Aurora 26/2
Ningpo 9/3
Satartia 12/3
P Grant 19/3

For Yokohama
Matue M 27/2
Tatuta M 28/2

For Kobe
Melbourne M 27/2
Taiyo M 29/2

For Nagasaki
Shanghai M 21/2
Nagasaki M 23/2
Kobe M 24/2

For Dairen
Hoten M 23/2
Dairen M 25/2
Tsingtao M 28/2

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 23	Feb. 25	at 9 a.m
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	at 9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. MAUJYU MARU ..... Feb. 27 at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)
ss. RYOGA MARU Feb. 23 ss. KOGA MARU Feb. 27

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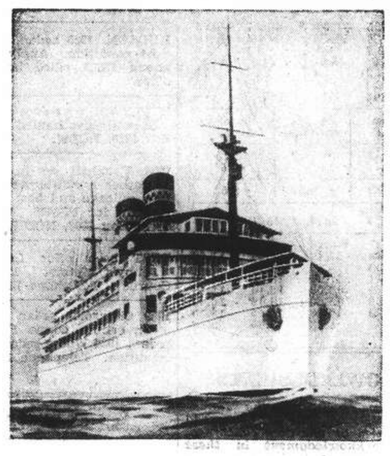
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PRES. CLEVELAND .. .. Apr. 5

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PRES. COOLIDGE .. .. Apr. 9

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PRES. JACKSON .. .. Mar. 20
PRES. HAYES (Maiden Voyage) .. .. Apr. 17

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DESIRABLE flat in The Cloisters, 62 Rue Boissezon. Furniture to be taken over. Available about middle of March. Box 1278, NCDN. -2481

MODERN 4-roomed fully furnished apartment. All conveniences. Wayside district. Box 1251. NCDN. -2432

THREE-Roomed apartment, Route Tenant de la Tour near Avenue Joffre, furniture to be taken over, at moderate cost. Occupation March 7. Address Box 1307, NCDN. -2539

TWO-ROOMED apartment, Hubertus Court Great Western Road. Furniture to be taken over. Box 1316, NCDN. 10929

IN one of the best apartments, furnished room, also two-roomed flat. With or without board. Garage available. Telephone 76632. -2540

FOR SALE, nicely-furnished, three-roomed flat, enclosed verandah, modern conveniences. Telephone 73765. -2405

FIRST class, fully furnished four-roomed apartment, bathrooms, garage. Rent $650. Occupation March 1. 144 Columbia Road. -2469

Offices, Shops, Godowns

TO LET, one office room 40 sq. feet, near Bund. Box 1353, NCDN. -2614

WANTED one-two roomed office, vicinity Bund, preferably with telephone. Box 1328, NCDN. -2579

WANTED to rent or share shop in good location. Detailed offers to Box 1337, NCDN. -2534

TO LET, premises suitable for office or bank, 1,500 sq. ft., centre Avenue Joffre. Apply Box 1347, NCDN. -2610

WANTED to rent, large office space in central district. Advertisers prepared to pay for lease and fixtures. Replies treated confidentially. Communicate to Box 1336, NCDN. -2533

Wanted to Rent

RESPONSIBLE party with extrality rights, require six/seven-roomed house, with at least two bathrooms, in French Concession or residential part of the International Settlement. Please reply to Box 1350, NCDN. 10944

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and rather cold weather with south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, milder and rather fine with easterly winds over our regions and to the South of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 43.0 max. 56.0	min. 43.3 max. 60.8
„ same date last year	min. 41.0 max. 52.0	min. 41.7 max. 45.9

Rainfall: .26

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1941 (26th day of 1st moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Feb. 22, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Mar. 4. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Feb. 22, at 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamship mails for American and Europe: Feb. 25, 27, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"
Single copies $2
Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

BIRTH

WILKINSON.—On February 20, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to ISOBEL CRAIG (née Sinclair) wife of Arthur B. Wilkinson, a daughter. -2601

MARRIAGE

ROHRBACH—FINCH.—On Wednesday, February 19, 1941, at Hongkong, JEAN ROSS FINCH, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. E. Hemmings of Knockan Hill, Victoria, B.C., Canada, to JOHN ALEXANDER ROHRBACH, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rohrbach, of Downshire Square, Reading, Berks. -2585

DEATH

CHU.—On Thursday, February 20, 1941, at his home, House 9, Lane 108, Moulmein Road, Shanghai, Dr. HENRY BOIES CHU, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cio. Funeral service at International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, Saturday, February 22, at 2.30 p.m., to be followed by interment in S.M.C. Hungjao Road Cemetery. Friends are asked not to send flowers but to contribute to a memorial fund for an object to be designated later. 10953

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

FEBRUARY

21 K. A. Persen, broadcasting XMHA 9
21 Art Exhibition M. Brenner, Modern Homes, 859 Bubbling Well Road, continues to March 15

COMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY

22 Jewish Recreation Club Annual Dance at Shanghai Race Club 9.30 p.m.
23 S'hai Municipal Orchestra Lyc 5.15
27 Royal Society of St. George, Annual Meeting
27 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg S.I.B.C. 3 p.m.
27 Rus. L. Op. "The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
28 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 9
28 Special Soiree, in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage, French Club 9.30 p.m.

MARCH

1 St. David's Society Dinner, Masonic Hall, 8. p.m.
1 Rover Scout Concert, Lyceum, 3
1 Rus. L. Op. "The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
2 Christian Science B'cast, XMHA, 6.30
2 Rus. L. Op. "The Ball in Savoy' Lyc. 8.45
6 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra in Glazunov's "Seasons". Symphonic ballet and "Stenka Razin" historical pantomime Lyceum Theatre 9.15
7 B.W.A. Jumble Sale 9.30 a.m.
8 Ballet Russe and Municipal Orchestra Lyc. 9.15,

NEW YORK FREIGHT BUREAU
AND
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU

JOINT TARIFF No. 20
TARIFF No. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, effective APRIL 1, 1941, all existing rates (except Raw Silk) will be increased by approximately 10 per cent. to Atlantic Coast, Gulf and Pacific Coast Ports.

Trans-Pacific Ocean Rates to Overland Points (Tariff No. 10, Section 2) will be increased by the same amount as the increases made to Atlantic Coast and Gulf Ports.

New Tariffs are now being prepared and will be issued as soon as possible.

Shanghai, February 20, 1941.

10926

THE PADANG RUBBER CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending April 30, 1941, at the rate of Fifteen Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Members on record on Thursday, February 27, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from February 24 to 27, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
General Managers.

Shanghai, February 15, 1941.

10861

EWO GIN

Distilled in England

Obtainable at all Compradore Stores

10617

NOTIFICATION No. 5401

SALE OF SURPLUS LAND

Tenders are invited for the purchase of an area of Mow 0.560 or thereabouts of surplus land situated west of the Sinza Market, being a portion of Cadastral Lot 1058, British Consular Lot 13260, registered in the name of The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Official tender forms, on which all tenders must be submitted, together with plans and full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Public Works Department.

Tenders must be sent to the undersigned, Room 150, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on March 21, 1941.

Tenderers may attend the opening of tenders in the Council Chamber, Administration Building at 11 a.m. on March 21, 1941.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, February 20, 1941.

10950

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCES
AND IN THE MATTER OF
GOULBOURN & CO., LTD.
IN LIQUIDATION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before 15th day of March, 1941, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned being Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution. Immediately thereafter the Liquidators intend to make a final distribution of the assets of the Company.

F. N. MATTHEWS,
E. F. HARDMAN,
Liquidators.

2 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Dated this 18th day of February, 1941.

10938

NOTICE

ROOSEVELT TERMINAL WHARF

In accordance with notice to the consignees appearing in daily newspapers under date of November 27, 1940, Messrs William Hunt & Company, Wharf & Godown Administration of No. 9 The Bund, have authorized Messrs L. Moore & Company, Ltd., to sell at public auction at Roosevelt Terminal Wharf, cargo landed at the above Wharf prior to December 31, 1938. Particulars of goods for auction may be obtained at the offices of;

ROOSEVELT TERMINAL WHARF
44 Quai de France.

L. MOORE & COMPANY LTD.,
88 Museum Road

Auction will take place in godown No. 20 (Second Floor) at 10 a.m., February 28, 1941.

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY
Wharf and Godown Administration.

Shanghai, February 19, 1941.

10941

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the offices of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday 3rd March, 1941 at 11.30 a.m. for the purposes of enabling the undersigned (1) to lay before the meeting an account of the Liquidators' acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up during the year ended 29th January, 1941; (2) to obtain the sanction of the Company by Extraordinary Resolution to the exercise by the Liquidators, with the concurrence of the Committee of Inspection, of the powers of compromise given by section 185 (1) (e) of the Companies Ordinance 1932.

F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.,
E. F. HARDMAN, C.A.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 20, 1941.

10949

NOTICE

Owing to the continued heavy increase in the cost of manufacture, we are compelled to increase the prices of all our waters including Coca-Cola, Sweet and Soda waters by 40 cents per dozen as from to-day.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
Shanghai, February 19, 1941

10939

YOU WILL SEE STARS!

at the Lyceum Theatre
on Friday 28th at 9 p.m. or Saturday at 3 p.m.

The Guest Artists include
AUDREY KING
MARGARET SINCLAIR
MASSON and DEARN
at the
ROVER SCOUT MUSICAL POT-POURRI

Proceeds to British Red Cross Societies and fund for War Distressed Scouts

Space by courtesy of Mr. C. E. Sparke

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865

10849

IF YOU REALLY PRIDE YOURSELF

on getting the most for your money you will choose a Plymouth—and be glad that you did.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

JEWISH RECREATION CLUB
(Aff. to Maccabi World Union).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Synagogue Hall, 50 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Sunday, March 2, 1941, at 2 p.m.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
K. M. MEYER,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, February 20, 1941.

-2561

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI
(Cymdeithas Dewt Sant)

Members are reminded of the arrangements for celebrating St. David's Day, as follows:

Saturday, March 1:

8.30 a.m. Wreath-laying at the Cenotaph.

8 p.m. Dinner at the Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Road. Notification (with remittance of $16 per head) to be made to the undersigned by February 25.

Sunday, March 2:

10.45 a.m. Annual Church Service at the Union Church.

H. H. THOMAS,
Hon. Secretary,
St. David's Society, Shanghai.
c/o H.B.M. Consulate-General.

10914

JUST RECEIVED
ENSEMBLES
AFTERNOON
EVENING DRESSES
at
Mme. GINGEROFF
205 Cardinal Mercier
opposite French Club.

10942

MASONIC CLUB

Members are advised that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held in the Club premises at 6.00 p.m. on Friday, March 7.

By Order of the Committee,
R. R. RUSSELL,
Hon. Secretary.

-2578

IMMEDIATE ACTION

is the

slogan at Home in coping with the results of air raids. Only this sort of action is capable of dealing with the many facets of succour and relief of victims in respect of first aid, food, clothing until the civic services resume operation. Immediate action means

IMMEDIATE FUNDS

which purchase and maintain the stores and transport required for instant action.

ARE YOU CONTRIBUTING REGULARLY to the Central BRITISH WAR FUND (SHANGHAI)?

Please send your contributions to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

MACGREGOR'S V.O.S.

and

AQUARIUS SODA

A Perfect Combination

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)
44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
transacts
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE

26, The Bund
Telephone 12981

H. C. B. WAY
General Manager.

FROZEN CREDITS

BAETEN & COMPANY
Investment Bankers and Brokers

24 CENTRAL ROAD Telephone 16898

10897

OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT

The Advertiser has been Export Manager of a leading firm for the last 10 years and desires to join a firm of repute with a view to establishing, managing or enlarging an Export Department. The Advertiser has excellent knowledge of all sundry export articles and reliable connections with suppliers. His business connections abroad, based on many years contact, are well established. Interested parties please communicate with Box 1317, NCDN. -2580

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD

MEMBERS are advised that an Ordinary General meeting will be held at the Guild offices, 24 The Bund, TO-DAY at 5 p.m.

10940

PAPER SUPPLIES

The Great Eastern Packing & Paper Stock Corp., Station and Halleck Streets, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., are sellers of all grades of new paper, and will gladly, upon receipt of samples to match, quote prices delivered Shanghai.

APARTMENTS TO LET

To Let—3 roomed flat at Annwill Apartments, No. 198 Edinburgh Road. Occupation March 1st. For further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. 391 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11169.

10943

INVEST IN
2½% NATIONAL WAR BONDS
THROUGH THE
SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

BRITISH BANKS IN SHANGHAI IN CASE OF EMERGENCY WILL ADVANCE UP TO 85% OF AMOUNT INVESTED AT 3% INTEREST.

BECOME AN INVESTOR NOW!

This space is donated by: The Auto Palace Co. Ltd.

10943

TIFFINS

Served daily, including Sundays, $3.60. Same as Jimmy's Kitchen. Orchestra dance music. Dinner and tea dances.

NEW WINTER GARDEN
(formerly the Silver Palace)
Ave. Foch and Weihaiwei Road

-2617

EXCELLENT OFFICE

552 sq. ft. with built-in safe, in first-class office building facing Bund, offered in exchange for similar perhaps little smaller office in good building, central district. Telephone 11272.

-2528

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 19 16.00	Feb. 19 21.00	Feb. 20 4.00	Feb. 20 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.96	30.03	30.03	30.08
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.15	—0.08	+0.02	+0.06
„ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.05	+0.01	+0.07	+0.05
Wind (direction)	NE/E	NNE	NNE	NNE
„ (miles per hour)	8.7	3.1	3.1	5.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	46.9°	45.9°	44.6°	46.9°
Humidity (per cent)	99	99	97	75
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	99	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.03	0.0_4	0.03	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Feb. 19	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.00	—0.20	30.25
Temp. min. 37.8° Max. 51.6°	44.7°	+5.9°	40.5°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	6.32	0.50	3.52

Time and Tide	21/2	22/2	23/2	24/2	25/2	26/2	27/2
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.30	6.29	6.28	6.27	6.26	6.25	6.24
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.45	17.46	17.47	17.48	17.49	17.49	17.50
Moon rises at Shanghai	2.29	3.22	4.11	4.58	5.36	6.14	6.49
Moon sets at Shanghai	13.21	14.16	15.13	16.11	17.07	18.03	18.56
Flood makes Shai. (day)	5.46	7.06	8.20	9.15	10.00	10.40	11.18
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	11.30	12.56	14.00	14.52	15.30	16.02	16.35
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	8.45	10.00	10.50	11.35	12.08	12.45	13.10
Ht. about LLW. (feet)	7.30	7.32	8.70	—	8.28	8.60	9.50

THE WEATHER
(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 19th:—Tropical air and low pressures over China: normal and steady over Japan. Variable winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north China: rain or mist in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 20th:—Overcast weather. Northerly breezes. Low and rising pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES
(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

FRIDAY, February 21.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Nantung x	14.30	15.00
Manila and Indo-China .. A	16.00	16.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 21st.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Feb. 25, 1941.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Missions to Seamen

IN MEMORY OF MRS. MARGERY GARTON-STONE
Helm, J. and W. $20

S'hai Jewish Youth Association

IN MEMORY OF MISS DAISY ALICE SIMMONS
Chaikin, Mr/Mrs. M. B. $10
Kadoorie, H. 20

IN MEMORY OF MRS. J. TOOCHINSKY
Mary $10

IN MEMORY OF WALTER LUNZER
Klejman, Miss Jenta $10

Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society

IN MEMORY OF MISS DAISY ALICE SIMMONS
Ezra, Mrs. N. E. B. $5
Isaac, Mrs. Jason. J. 10

Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and Int. Branch

MacRea, Rev. C. F. $100
Bond, Mrs. W.C. ..10 Wolfe, S.W. ..100
Fenton, A.E. ..200 Peltz Mrs. W.K. ..20

Jewish Communal Association

IN MEMORY OF MISS DAISY ALICE SIMMONS
Judah, Mr/Mrs. S. A. $25

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

to call in and inspect the new FORD cars for 1941.

They are the finest cars we have ever been able to offer the Shanghai public in this price class and we will welcome the opportunity of showing them to you.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch, Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

For Sale—Miscellaneous

"IDEAL" Vecto heater (hard coal or briquettes), American Radiator Co., 21-in. square, 48-in. high, in perfect condition. Cost US$75; will sell for $750. Address Box 1331, NCDN. 10934

VIOLIN, old, for sale. Telephone 79948. -2595

PIANO for sale. Good tone, moderate price; from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., 208 Nanyang Road, Apartment 7. -2585

TYPEWRITER, new Corona portable, A1 condition. Cheap sale, $260. 2094 Avenue Haig. -2619

MAN's imported oil skin raincoat, guaranteed new, A-1 quality, big size. 609 Dalny Road. -2592

GROW your own vegetables and flowers. Seeds 50 and 40 cent package. Max Grill, 996 Avenue Joffre, telephone 74679. -2607

VIOLIN for sale with two bows, case, cover, cheap. Telephone 77236 between 10-12 noon. -2605

CONVERSATION Lexikon "Brockhaus." Latest complete edition. 21 books, in perfect condition. Telephone 77681. 10902

BABY'S weighing machine, cot, table, chair, etc. Bird-cage and standard household fittings. Box 1330, NCDN. -2582

FRIGIDAIRE in good condition, $800. Telephone 71222. 10919

A pair of silver foxes, also shark-skin, for sale. Telephone 76632. -2540

NICK'S furniture shop. Buying, selling furniture, carpets, refrigerators etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. -2521

SHIRTS made to measure, guaranteed English materials, semi-stiff collars, latest designs from $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10755

DINNER and coffee sets with flowers; coffee set Empire style; fish set; each for 12 persons. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. 2020

COBALT blue/gold coffee/tea-set for twelve, attractive crystalware. 1323A Avenue Joffre. Dr. Weiss. -2469

BARGAIN, for beauty culture institutes. Massage apparatus violet-ray, hair-dryer, irradiation-lamp; imported goods. 2/111 Peking Road. -2476

LINEN handkerchiefs. $1.25; applique aprons, $1.50; riding gloves, $3; evening bags, $6.50. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10785

PERSIAN carpet 9 x 12, best quality, nice colour. Box 1183, NCDN. -2284

CLEARANCE sale. Don't miss this opportunity. Squirrel furcoat $650; mink marmot $450. Lolo Style Furs, 234/A Route Vallon. -1911

MOSAIC representing cat and hen. Very valuable work. Bargain. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -2375

STATE chandelier and lovely standing lamps. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -1289

Motor Cars and Cycles

USED cars, trucks, bought/sold at best prices. Hwanan Motors, 365 Avenue Foch, telephone 83317. -2590

FORD, 1930 coupe, excellent condition. US$200. Box 1351, NCDN. -2546

OWING to transfer, will sell Plymouth sedan 1934 model. Car looks like new and is in excellent running condition, US$350. Telephone 56872 during office hours. 10935

CHEVROLET coupe 1934/5. Perfect condition, US$365. Hamlin, Palace Hotel. -2599

WANTED to buy, small, closed car. What offers? Write Box 1313, NCDN. 10924

HUDSON, 1935 sedan, very roomy car. A1 condition. Apply Sardeman, telephone 15809 office hours, 78546 after office. 10921

WILLYS 77, four-door sedan, 1936 model. Recently overhauled Perfect condition. Box 1310, NCDN. -2546

1938 Vauxhall de luxe 4-door sedan. Leather upholstery, white wall tyres. Low mileage and best engine condition. Bargain for US$775. No brokers. Address Box 1306, NCDN. -2538

BEST cash offer for used cars at Jenny's Motors. 177 Route Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -1142

1939 Chevrolet sedan with radio; 1939 convertible coupe Ford; 1936 Dodge sedan; 1934 Willys sedan, all in excellent condition. Telephone 14847 office hours. -2445

Cameras

BIG studio camera including lens (German make): auction Saturday 9.30, Moore, 88 Museum Road. -2580

LEICA Summar F5 cm. 1:2 speed 1/1000. Sixtus light meter. Offer to Box 1314, NCDN. 10927

Clothing and Fabrics

TABLE cloths and napkins, best European pure linen qualities. Excellent values. Box 750, NCDN. -2237

Holiday Resorts

HUTS Huk, Tsingtao. Ideal position. Furnished house with central heating, in own grounds, comprising three rooms, ground floor, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, first floor. Garage. No crockery, cutlery or linen. For summer season or longer, by arrangement. Address to Box 1339 NCDN 10956

Just Unpacked

GENUINE AMERICAN SHARKSKIN

In White and all colours. Also Black and White checks.

39 ins. wide $22.50 yard

GENUINE AMERICAN PIGSKIN

In White and all colours.

39 ins. wide $18.50 yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED experienced stenographer, Eurasian lady or Chinese gentleman, aged 30/45, by export/import firm. State salary. Address Post Office Box 2012. -2573

EXPERIENCED chauffeur wanted for 1931 Ford. Concession. Apply Box 1295, NCDN. -2509

WANTED, Chinese accountant and cashier for merchants office. Must be efficient and trustworthy. Apply, giving particulars of experience and salary required to Box 1269, NCDN. -2464

CHINESE or Eurasian girl wanted for doctor's office. Experience unnecessary, English essential. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected. Box 1291, NCDN. -2499

WANTED for British store in India, experienced cutter for men's tailoring department. Must be fully qualified and have practical experience. European refugee or British subject will be considered. Good salary and prospects. Address Box 1315, NCDN. 10920

CHINESE woman, stenographer-bookkeeper wanted for hospital. Good English required. Address Box 1299, NCDN. -2516

Business Opportunities

ADVERTISER seeks opportunity for investing in any kind of business. Box 1338, NCDN. -2594

TO BE SOLD, old-established business with excellent returns. Wonderful opportunity for neutrals. Price US$15,000 or nearest offer. Box 1171, NCDN. 10931

Radios

RADIO for sale, Telefunken Toska in best order, US$50. Apply to Box 1305, NCDN. 10917

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10556

THE sensational 1941 world receiver. 6 RCA tubes, American parts, beautiful cabinet, full guarantee, US$13.50. 7 tubes including magic eye, US$15. Local receiver, five American tubes, $125. Repairs by European experts. Condor Radio Factory, 1550 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 74060. -2332

Educational

ACCORDION lessons by well experienced teacher for beginners and advanced pupils. Egan S. Wilkens, 927 Avenue Joffre, House 5. -2571

YOUNG foreign girl gives German lessons. Experienced teacher. Address Box 1321, NCDN. -2444

SHORTHAND, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Oral classes. Successes unparalleled. Apply for syllabus. The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 10923

YOUNG Briton, experienced, gives English lessons at pupil's home. Please address Box 1319, NCDN. -2562

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